

A Summarie of the  
Antiquities, and wonders  
of the Worlde, abstracted  
out of the sixtene first booke  
of the excellente Historiographe

Plinie, vvhерein may be seene the  
wonderfull woxes of God  
in his creatures, transla-  
ted oute of French  
into Englishe  
by. I. A.

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streate.

## The Translator to the Reader.



O:asmuch (gentle  
Reader) as the works of  
God are maruelous, not  
onely in vs his creatu-  
res, whom he hath shap-  
ed and formed like to  
his similitude, but also in others, as  
beastes, foules, fishes, trees, plantes, &  
such like, whose miraculous works, al-  
though vnto vs some things seeme vn-  
credible: yet if we did consider þ omni-  
potencie of God, vnto whom nothing  
is vnpossible, doubtlesse we shold not  
runne into so many daungers of sinne  
as we daily do. And therfore I thought  
god somewhat to profit my countrey,  
with that small talent that God hath  
lent me, in translating out of French,  
into our Englishe tongue, parte of the  
Secretes of that notable Historiogra-  
pher Plinic, abstracted out of the Syrene

A. g.      fcc

### The Preface.

first booke of his natural history wher-  
in is contained wonderfull & straunge  
things(vnto vs) of the diuersitie of cou-  
treyes, the commodities therof, wyth  
the most monstros, and vggly shap-  
e of men inhabiting the said countreyes,  
which though it seeme vnto vs as fables  
& lyes, yet(as I sayd before) nothing is  
impossible vnto god. So: as his hande  
hath made all things, yea and straunge  
things, which vnto vs is wel knownen:  
so can he also make foraine things,  
which vnto vs are vnknowen. But least  
it shoulde seeme to the Reader, that I  
shoulde affirme that whiche I doe not  
knowe, therefore I referre it vnto the  
learned reader, to this end, that he may  
judge the truth. And whereas Plinic  
commendeth the notable wit, policie,  
strength, and memorie of dyuers Ro-  
maines: so might I in like case, of ma-  
ny of our owne countrey, whose nota-  
ble policie, tried strength, sharpenesse  
of witte, and perfect memorie, vnto vs  
is well knownen, to be equal with those  
Romaines,

### The Preface.

Romaines, of whom Plinic doth recite.  
But I omitteth that for prolixite, follow-  
ing mine authour, (neyther adding nor  
diminishing) As touching the rest cen-  
tred in this booke, whereof we haue  
heard, & somewhat seene by experiance,

I doubt not, but the Readers will  
heretofe the same. And where-  
fore I referre al things vnto  
the gentle Reader,  
whome I desire  
to judge in-  
differently.



Farewell.

To my Lorde the right  
reuerende Cardinall of  
Meuldo , Bishop of Orléans, and  
Mayster of the Kings Dratorie,  
*Bl. yse of Chancy his most humble*  
*Servauant wylsheth*  
*health.*

  
Onsidering with  
my selfe the in-  
comparable be-  
nefycie of good  
spirits (most so-  
uerain prelate)  
thorow whose  
most worthy diligēce & meanes  
a moste abounding and plen-  
tifull fruite, is sownen thorow  
the vniuersal worlde, not one-  
ly by the meanes of the Greeke  
and latine Rethorickē, but also  
by þ celebrazation of our frenche  
tongue, the which dayly more  
and

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and more most abundantlye  
flourisheth. I could not by any  
meanes restrayne the heate of  
of my good wil, but that in this  
present worke, being (a traduc-  
tion of Plinic) thy most Illustri-  
ous name shoulde be spoken of,  
to the ende that with more di-  
ligence it might be brought to  
light, and presented before the  
eyes of those cleare beholders,  
that in good erudition & lear-  
ning, haue most sound and per-  
fecte knowledge : among the  
which foreseeing, that thy na-  
ture is inclined to support and  
maintain those that are the lo-  
uers of Wyses, I haue therfore  
boldened my selfe to dedicate  
or direct vnto thee this newe  
traduction, it is a little labour  
of my father, which after his  
deceasse, among other of hys  
workes

The Epistle.

workes is fallē into my hands.  
It is a summe of the secreteſ of  
Plinie, abſtracted out of the ſix-  
tene firſt bokeſ of his naturall  
hiftorie, ſo that the matter is ſo  
requisite and neceſſary to man,  
that I thinkē the publishing  
thereof to be very delectable to  
the Readers. And bicaufe I  
would not defraud the authoř  
of this ſaine ſo profitabla tra-  
duction, I am conſtrayned to  
cause it to be opened, & vnder  
the title of a moſt mightie and  
ſoueraigne prelat to put it for-  
warde. For I thought it not  
good to preferre any one to thy  
magniſcence, which hath ſuch  
an ardent zeale, towardes  
thoſe that battayle oꝝ warre  
vnder the ſtandarde of Pallas.  
Receyue therefore ( my good  
Loꝝde,) this my fathers worke,  
and

The Epifle.

and accepting it in good parte,  
excuse thys mine enterpryſe, eſ-  
teeming that of a good will  
and due obedience, this  
preſente worke moſt  
worthy vnto thy  
noble priest-  
hod is de-  
rected.

¶



The Secretes of the six-  
tene first bookes of  
Plinie natural Historian.



Plinie the naturall Historiographer, was bo[n]e vnder the Emperour Tyberian, and dyed vnder Titus, the Emperour, that destroyed Jerusalem, asser the death and passion of oure Lorde Jesus Christ, in whiche tyne he did attribute his workes. In the first booke (which is breke,) he maketh his p[re]ambles. In the seconde, he treateth of the woylde, and of other matters. He describeth that the woylde is alone and rounde, naturally vnmouable, althouge that there are certayne places mouable, and that maye moue, by the concanites of the earth, being full of wynde. There are foure Elementes, the earth, the water, and the fyre aboue the ayre, vare to the first firmament.

Wh[ich]

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Whiche is fyre naturall, and therefore  
there needeth no wodde to continue the  
same. Under the earth are the planets,  
which are callid strayers, and yet they  
moue lesse than the others, but it is of  
the mutation of their influences, and  
of the firmament: among the whiche is  
the Sunne rector and guider of the  
other planets, principall gouernour of  
nature. The other stars are not atri-  
buted (as some doe thinke, as the grea-  
test and clearest to the rich: and the leaſt  
to the poore, and the obscure and darke  
Starres, to thole that of nature are  
infected. For we haue no ſuche ſocie-  
tie with the stars, that they ſhoulde die  
with vs, and therefore they are equally  
deuyded, ſerving to ech one. The moone  
hath her planet comming before her, as  
the Sunne hath the day Starre, he doth  
encrease and diminish, and ſometimes  
is at the full, and ſometymes he hath  
hornes, even as the Sunne doth gaine  
and take awaye her clearenesse. The  
earth is betwene them both, the moone

is

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is in the firſt heauen, the Sunne in the  
fourth, and when the one is highe, the  
other is lowe, and the other ſtars are  
more higher in the ſkie, and therefore  
they ſeeme lesse than the moone. The ob-  
ſcuritie and darckneſſe of the moone,  
commeth by the humours of the earth  
that is drawne or ſunked vp, from the  
earth. By þ geometrie of this world, þ  
ſtade which is ſixty roddes, doth con-  
taine 125. paces, the which are 525. fote.  
Sometimeſ there hath bene ſene in  
the appearance, þe Sunnes, and þe  
moones. In the ayre it rayneth ſome-  
times naturally, ſtones, ſuckt vp by the  
vapours of þ earth, ſometymes frogs,  
and ſometime bloud in diuers figures.  
The Heliotropium in his floure doth  
turne every day and follow the ſunne.  
The Ant doth neuer begin to houre vp  
but in the fall moone. The nature of  
the windes are dyuers, according to  
the diuersitie of Countreyes, and they  
proceede of the earth, and of the vapors  
of the ſame, which cauſeth ſometimeſ in  
many

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many places earthquakes. The thun-  
ders and lightninges doe never fall in  
the winter, for the coldnesse of the aire  
doth kepe them in and choakes thein, &  
therefore they fall in the Sommer, and  
many tyme thei marre the wine, with-  
out touching the vessell. There was a  
woman at Rome whose child was slaine  
within her wombe, by thunder & light-  
ning, and the woman had no hurt at all.  
There things there are that never falle  
any harme by thunders & lightnings:  
the Lawrel tree on the earth, the Eagle  
in the Sky, and the Seacocke in the sea,  
for they never fall upon their skinnes,  
therefore best assured are they that are  
so clad. Naturally there are signes and  
tokens in the earth, the sea, & the aire,  
and therefore it hath rayned sometimes  
bloude, stones, woll, yea great stones  
accumulated in the aire by the coldnesse  
therof. The Raynebowe is not seene in  
a close & rainy day: but y sunne beames  
entering into the concavites of y earth,  
do reflexe the Sunne, and make va-  
riete

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viele of colour, by the mixture of the  
cloudes in the ayre, and is saue moche  
commonly in y Sommer. Also there are ne-  
uer lightly seene aboue two Rainbowes.  
The earth is y mother of al living crea-  
tures. In the ayre is seene many tymes  
darkenesse and cloudes, the haples are  
dryued of the wates, but the earth is  
lowly, seruing to all creatures, She  
bringeth forth corne, wine, frutes, & all  
kind of shynes pertaining to man. She  
bringeth forth yron, lead, golde, siluer,  
precious stones, & herbes, seruynge unto  
mans helpe, yea if y a serpēt chaunce to  
byte any person, the earth will not re-  
ceyue that serpent when it is dead. The  
earth is compassed rounde about with  
waters, the which is mo:re knownen by  
experience, than by arguments, & some  
part thereof is not inhabited towardes  
the North, bycause of the great colde.  
An other part is not inhabited bycause  
of the extreme heate, towards y south.  
The middle of the earth is the Centry,  
to the whiche most wayghiest shynes  
doe take holde. In some places there is  
no

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no shadowl of y sunne, specially in Alex-  
andria y great, where as there is a depe  
well without shadowe. Anaxemenes  
Milesius was the first souder of Dials.  
There are many signes of mouings, &  
mutation of tymes, without great ap-  
pearance, as in the sea when that with-  
out wind, the waues do ryse and rage.  
And in the skye, when y there is a long  
strype or line: and when that the well  
waters are troubled. Two mountay-  
nes haue bene sene naturally hyl and  
touch one another, as if they had fough-  
ten, y waters metting together to striue  
and maruellously to encrease, & beastes  
to dye. In Asia twelue cities were sub-  
uerted by y earthquakes, without per-  
ceyng thereof at Rome. Neare unto  
Rome there are two hundreth acres of  
ground, the which doth shake when there  
are horses running theron. In the Isle  
of Paphos there is a place where there  
did never fall rayne. And in the same  
Ile Nea in the City of Troados, the sa-  
crifices do never putrifie nor rot. Nec-

to

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Nere to Harpasa a towne in Asia, there  
is a great Mountaine, y one may shake  
with their finger, but if you put your  
whole strength to it, it remayneth un-  
moveable. There are two Mountaines  
neare to the floud of Nyle, the nature  
of them are dyuers, for the one retay-  
neth yron, the other casteth it off, in  
such sorte, that if any of their shooes be  
clouted with nayles, that goe vpon the  
sayd hil, they can neyther go nor stand,  
but are cast off: and on the other hyl,  
their shooes will sticke fast. In the City  
of Charagena, there is a certaine ground  
that healeth all kinde of sores, and dis-  
eases, the sea doth purge in the full  
Moone: & the fluctuacions of the seas,  
commeth by the Sannie and Poone, the  
whiche causeth it. In the hys sea there  
never falleth snow, the sea is most hot-  
test in winter, and saltest in Sommer.  
Of fresh waters there are diuers sores.  
In Dodone is the fountaine called Iu-  
piter's spring, whiche doth kindle fire-  
brandes, it diminisheth at Poone, and

W.J. encrea-

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increaseth at midnicht, and then after-  
wards decreaseth, & fayleth at myd day.  
There are many hote waters bycause  
of the smoke & closenesse of the hylles  
from whence these hote waters spring.  
There are spryngs that wil make black  
shæpe become white, and other waters  
that makesh white shæpe become black  
by conuinance of drynking, and others  
that the ewes that drynke in them their  
milke will become blacke. At Lincestis  
there is a fountayne of water, that will  
make them that drynke therof dronken.  
Also in Paphlagonia, and in the field  
Calenus, in the Ile of Andro, there is a  
Fountaine or spryng, that rendreth  
wine euery yeare in the Monas of Ja-  
nuary. In a field called Carrimensis, in  
Spaine, there is a Ryuer that wil make  
the fishes that are therein to seme of  
the colour of golde, and if they are put  
into any other water, they will seme  
as other fishes. Among the maruelles  
of fire, the Mountaine called Ethna, in  
Sicilia burneth continually, the flames  
whereof

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whereof are sene aboue the hill toppe.  
An oþer hill that is called Chimera,  
burneth in like maner, the fire of which  
hill is sooner quenched with earth or  
with hay, than with water.

In the thirde, fourth, fift, and sixt  
booke, Plinie describeth the earth, the  
waters, and the Ilands, and deuideth  
the world into Asia, Affrica, & Europa.  
Asia conteineþ the halle of the world,  
in the whiche is Armenia, Capadocia,  
Albania, Suauia, whereas there is no  
mettall but golde. Scithies where as is  
the sweete Sea, and there are trees that  
bring forth silke, ready to spinne. In-  
dia where there are people very ryche,  
they labour with Elephantes, and goe  
to warre with them. Their king hath  
ordinarily fire hundreþ thousand score  
men, thirtie thousande horsemen, and  
nine thousande Camels to his gages,  
and to his dayly cost, and when they be  
so old þ they can scarce see, noþ can live  
no longer, they cast them selues into a  
great fire. Beyonde the Indias, is the

W.y. He

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Isle called Tapropane, where as is the  
 grēne Sea, and there is planted pre-  
 cious stones, with metals of golde and  
 siluer. The men of that Countrey are  
 more greater thā others, they sell their  
 marchandise by making of signes, the  
 Sunne never shineth with them aboue  
 thre houres, they haue small edifices or  
 buildinges, and theyr vitayles never  
 wareth deare: for their God they haue  
 Hercules. They doe electe and chose an  
 olde man to their king, which hath no  
 childdren, and if he chounce to haue any  
 whylest he is king, they do kill them, to  
 that ende that the kingdome be not in-  
 herited by their elected king: they do co-  
 stitute xxx. gouernours without whose  
 assente none can be condempned to  
 death. If their king doth miscdoe, they  
 do punishe him, or depose him from the  
 crowne. This Nation taketh great de-  
 btye in the chase of Tigres and Ele-  
 phants, and doth abounde in corne and  
 fruities, they do delight to fishe for shell  
 fishes, which are there very great, in so  
 much

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much that one may hyde themselfes in  
 their shelles. Alexandria the greate  
 was founded by the great king Alexan-  
 der, and neare vnto that is the red Sea,  
 by the repercussion of the Sunne, that  
 doth so colour it, or else for that þ mod  
 and the grauell is such, or for that it is  
 the nature of the water. Also Siria and  
 Arabia whose people are tanned & hea-  
 ry al saue the heade, and they are appa-  
 relled with the skinnes of fish. There is  
 also Mesopotanie, Babylon, Assiria, A-  
 rabia: the stoud of Tyger, hath his origi-  
 nall in a fountaine of Armenia. In the  
 Isle of Sagaros, there can no dogge liue,  
 for as soone as he entereth into the Isle,  
 he turneth rounde till he fall downe  
 deade. The Sabiens are rych with the  
 scellisste of their Forrests, with met-  
 als, hony, and ware. The Candeans  
 live with Serpentes, and in the Isle of  
 Gagaudes was first soud Popenagues.  
 Idumea, Iuda, Jerusalem, Galile, Sirie,  
 Palestin, whiche was the first founder  
 of letters, and at the first, in stede of let-  
 ters,

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ters, bled certaine figures of beasts. Al-  
so there is a Nation called Hellenians,  
lyuing without wyues, and without  
licherie. When they are dead, they are  
caste into the Sea, they liue without  
no iey, and grow of the deade. Of the  
Ethiopians there are dyuers formes  
and kindes of men. Some there are to-  
wardes the East, that haue neyther  
nose nor nostrels, but the face all full.  
Others that haue no upper lippe, they  
are without tonges, and they speake  
by signes, & they haue but a little hole  
to take their b̄reath at, by h̄ which they  
dranke with an oten strawe. There  
are soime called Syrbote, that are eyght  
fote highe, they liue with the chale of  
Elephanthes. In a parte of Affricke be  
people called Ptoemphane, for their  
king they haue a Dog, at whose fassie  
they are gouerned, to whome they doe  
pronosticate their doings, and their co-  
duct in warre. Towards the west there  
is a people called Arimaspi, that hath  
but one eye in their foreheade, they are

In

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In the deserte and wilde Countrey. The  
people called Agriphagi, liue with the  
flesch of Panthers and Lyons: and the  
people called Anthropomphagi which  
we call Canibals, liue with humaine  
fleshe. The Cinamolgi, their heades are  
almoſte lyke to the heades of Dogges.  
Affrica aunciently called Libia, doth  
containe the Moores, and the pillars of  
Hercules, (among the floudes) there is  
Onylus that doth ingender Cocodzils.  
There are godlye forrestes with un-  
knownen trees, some of the whiche  
beare small thyades, of the whiche is  
made cloathing of cotton. Cyrenes and  
Syrtes, make their houses of salt stones  
cut out of the mountaines, there is the  
mountaine of Giry, the whiche doth in-  
gender and bring forth many precious  
stones. In Libic which is at the ende of  
the Ethiopes, there are people, differing  
from the common orde of others, they  
haue among them no names, and they  
curſe the Sunne for his great heate, by  
the whiche they are al black ſauing their

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teeth, and a litle the palme of their han-  
des, and thei never dreame. The others  
called Troglodites, haue Caves and  
holes in the grounde, & haue no other  
houses. Others called Gramantes, they  
make no mariage, but all women are  
common. Gamphasantes they go all na-  
ked. Blemmyis a people so called, they  
haue no heades, but haue their mouth  
and their eyes in their brestes. And o-  
thers there are y go more by trayning  
of their hauns tha with their fete. There  
are g ittered y spices, & ther is nothing  
that they are afraid of, hir of greate  
Dogges that wil barke at them, & byte  
them. Africke beginneth beyonde the  
Realme of Spayne and Grenado, & is  
deuided in y sea of Europa, as betwene  
Douer and Calis, there beginneth the  
Kingdoms of Feoz. of Tunis, of Barba-  
ria, of Carthage, and of others of the  
Ethiopians.

Europia beginneth from the sea Me-  
ditarene so called, bycause it is a flonde  
in the midst of the wrold. Upon this sea  
thac

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that deuideth Asia and Europa, the  
king Xerses caused to be made a bridge  
of shippes, such a number he had for the  
warre. Europa conteyneth Rome the  
auenient Cittie, the plentiful Italy, Ve-  
nice disscended of the Troyans, Grece,  
Thessalia, Acaia, Macedonia, & Thes-  
salic where as is a floud called Peneus,  
nauigable in the middest, for into the  
sayde floude entreth the Ryuer of Or-  
con, but his water swimmeth aboue  
the other, without mingling together  
as doth Oyle. Italy hath the noble Ry-  
uer of Poile, bearing baynes of golde.  
In the Iles of Pont, there are people  
that liue with the egges of wilde foule,  
others that haue fete like hoxses, whose  
cares are so greate and so long, that  
therewirth they couer their whole bo-  
dies. Europe doth containe Germanie  
whiche is the hye and base Almaine,  
Burgony, Sauoy, Brittaine: Gaule that  
is deuided into thre partes. From the  
Ryuer Lescault to the Ryuer of Sayne  
is called Gaule, the sayre from Sayne,

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to Gyrond, is Gaule the auncient, and  
contayneth Lionois, and from Gir-  
ronde to the hilles of Pirennes, that de-  
uideth Spaine and Fraunce, is Aqui-  
taine. Spaine also is of Europa where  
as is Cathelognia, Araragō, Castilian,  
Portingall, Syuell, Andelotia, Leon,  
Galicia, and the kingdom of Granado,  
euen to the sea.

## The seventh booke treateth of man.

**H**e world hath brought  
forth many things, of þ which  
man is almoste the least. He  
hath clothed the beastes, bir-  
des, fishes and trees, with skinnes, sea-  
thers, scales, barke, and otherwise. But  
man commith forth all naked ready to  
weare, and lightly before fortye dayes,  
he doth not laugh: he þ ought to raigne  
over the beastes on the earth, is at the  
beginning weaker than any, he know-  
eth nothing without he be taught, nev-  
er

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ther to speake nor to goe, and natural-  
ly doth nothing but wepe. Naturallly  
the beastes seek their lyving, sye from  
their enimy, swimmie, with many other  
things giuen them of nature. The Ly-  
ons do not warre betwene the selues,  
the Serpentes doe not byte one an o-  
ther, but men study howe to destroye  
one another by warres, and dessestions.  
Men never lightly in all poyntes re-  
semble one like an other in their fa-  
ces, the which commeth by the diuersi-  
tie of the cogitations of their parents,  
the which maketh their symilitudes so  
farre unlike: and therfore the brute  
beastes that haue no suche varieties in  
their thoughts, engender none but their  
like. Men there are called Arimaspi,  
that haue but one eye in their forehead,  
whiche incessantly warre against the  
Grissons about mettals, and they finde  
in the ground golde and other mettals.  
Those that are towarde the ende of the  
west, drinke in deade mens sculps. In  
Albania, some haue their eyes yellow, þ  
com:

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conuenient to them in their youth, and  
they see better by night than by day. In  
Africa in some places there are a gret  
multitude of serpētes, whose properties  
they vse for the trall of their wyues  
chiefly, after this sort. If the husbands  
will haue probation of the honestie of  
their wyues, they wil present their chil-  
dren before the Serpētes, which will  
flye awaye if that the children be legit-  
imate, but if that the Serpētes re-  
maine and feare not, then are they bas-  
tardes. When they are bitten with ser-  
pētes, they put their spittle vpon the  
place for to heale it, specially their fal-  
ting spittle, for the Serpēte feareth  
mannes spittle as hote water. In India  
there are hye men, and also maruel-  
lous hie beastes, as for a witnessse there  
are dogges as great as Asles, træs as  
hye as an archer can scarce shote to the  
toppe, and vnder the shadow of one fig-  
tree, may a hundred horses stande, by  
cause of the fertilitye of the lande, the  
temperance of the ayre, and the abou-  
daunce

Secretes and vyondres &c.  
daunce of waters, there are men syue  
cubites in hight, the which never vse to  
spit, nor are troubled with the paine of  
heade, eycs, or teeth, and are seldomme  
sick. Others there are in the Mountai-  
nes, with heade like dogs. In a parte  
of India the women never beare chil-  
dren but once, whose children was  
straight waye olde. And others called  
Sciopeda that haue their feete so broade  
that when they are layde, they couer  
them therewith from the heate of the  
sunne, and they be very swift in run-  
ning. Some iowardc the East haue no  
heades, but haue eyes in their shoul-  
ders, and others called Epithamai Pig-  
mei that are of one yarde hye. In the  
farter part of India towards the East  
neare to the Ryuer of Gangis, there is  
a people clad with leaues, that live by  
smelling, they never eate nor drinke in  
their tourneys, they beare flourcs and  
rootes to smel at, and they are easly  
killed by filthy smelles and sauours.  
There are little men called Pigmei, a-  
mong

A Summarie of the

mong whiche the highest passe not the hight of two cubites, hauing a wholsome ayre and pleasant countrey where they dwel, the which men are molested with Cranes, as writeth Homer, therfore it is no maruell though often tymes they are carped away with those Cranes. In the spryng tyme the Pigmei assemble together mounted vpon Sheepe and Goates, armed with darts and arrowes, for to descend downe to the sea, and for the space of thre monthes, consume and breake the Cranes Egges, and kill the yong ones, otherwise they woulde so multiply, that those little men shoulde never rest in quiet. Some there are in the vallies called Pandore that liue two hundred yeares, in their youth hauing whyte haire, in age their haire become blacke. There is a people that lyue but sixte yeares, whose wyues doe bring forth children at the age of seauen yeares. There are people that haue long hairy tayles growing. These things and others hath nature

Secretes and vyonders &c.

are made monstrosous, for our examples. Among the women there are dyuers childings, some haue had six chil- dren, some ryght, and some nine, and sometime children of dyuers kindes, which are called Hermaphrodites, whiche are both man and woman. There hath bene that haue had in their lyfe tyme thirtie Children, and among the maruelles of the worlde, a childe being newe borne did enter againe into his mothers wombe, in the Citie of Saguntra. And it is no fable nor tale, to haue sene women and maydes transformed into men. The females are sooner engendred than the male, and become sonest olde, the females do moue in their mothers wombe, most on the left side, and the males on the righte side. And Plinic reciteth to haue sene a mayde, on the night of hir mariage, to be naturally trasllomed into a man, and incontinent hir beard to grewe, & she to be maried againe to a woman. If that a woman bring forth two children

A Summarie of the

at one burthen, lightly there is shorte lyfe, eyther to the mother, or to one of hir children, and if they be both males, or Females, then are they lyghtly of a shorte lyfe. Among the women there is no certaine time prefixed of their tra- tailings with childe, for some be dely- uered in seuen monthes, some in eight, and most commouly in nine monthes. Also sometime at ten and xi. monthes. Before the seuenth monthe the childe hath no lyfe, the tenth day after she hath conceyued. Payne in the heade, a shadow or mist before the eyes, no taste nor relisse in meates, and a vndigesting stomacke, are signes of concepcion. That woomā that bringeth forth a male childe, hath better colour, and easyer deliu- rance. Piserable is h condition of man. For the Princes by this meanes han- their originall, and are subiect to for- tune, and hath nature as others. We reade of a Romaine Prince that dyed in the morning in pulling on his hose, an other dyed with the stinging or by- tting

Secretes and vvonders &c.

ting of a Grapē, an other was chocked with a haire, in eating of spilke. Scipio Africantis was the first called Cesar, for that (Cæsus fuit matris Vterus) his mothers wombe was opened, for him to passe out. Of those that are crypple, lame, and counterfeite of nature, com- meth whole lymmed & perfect childezen, in their members: and sometymes of perfect and well propozcioned people, commeth lame and vnperset childezen. A woman doth not beare childezen after fiftye yeares, and there are many that ceasse at fortye. As touching men we reade truly of a Prince, which at the age of fourre score and sixe yeres begat a childe. When Cato was borne, his fa- ther was fourre score yeares olde. Unto childezen their teeth come comonly at se- uē monthes, the seventh yeaer they re- nue, for then their teeth fall, and there commeth to them others, and some are borne with teeth. And if that a dead bo- dy be burned, the teeth wil never burne but remayne whole. Unto some their

C.J. teeth

A Summarie of the

teeth sayle them at middle age , comon-  
lye a man hath thirty two teeth, and he  
that hath more , is esteemed to be the  
longer lyuer. Zoroastes did laugh that  
day he was borne, yea that with the ve-  
ry force of laughing he did reiecte the  
hande that was vpon his heade, for the  
placing and fashioning of his heade, &  
setting of his braines . A man is as  
long from the foote to the heade, as the  
extending or spreading abroade of hys  
armes, counting fro the great fingers.  
Men doe way more than women, the  
dead bodies way more than the living,  
and those that are a sleepe, way more  
than they that are awake. Some lyue  
without marow in their bones, & ther-  
fore they never chyrt , & for this cause  
women drinke lesse than men: and such  
do never sweat. It is recited of Crassus  
the Senatour, þ he did never laugh. So-  
crates the great clarke, was never seene  
merry nor ioyful, nor angry at one time  
more than at an other, and therfore  
mennies complexions are dyuers.

In

Secretes and vyonders &c.

In Rome hath bene seene a Princesse  
called Antonia Drusi never to spitte,  
Pomponius never to belk. The stregh  
of menne hath bene great, and more  
in one than another. It is readde of  
one that with one hande did holde a  
Chariot , that thre horses coulde not  
make to go forward nor remoue. Her-  
cules did cary his great Mule on hys  
backe. Fusius Saluius did beare two hundreth  
on his feete, two hundred in hys  
handes, and two hundred on his shoul-  
ders , so being loden or charged wryth  
six hundred waight, went vpon a lad-  
der. Plinic wryteth to haue seene one  
named Athanatus, to haue a iacke on  
his backe wayng ffe hundred waight,  
going to a play with shooes on his feete  
wayng fiftie pounde waight a piece.  
Milo set his feete in a place, from which  
place, there was no man able to make  
him goe backe or remoue. If that he  
helde a tasse in his hand, there was no  
man able to take it away or wrythe it  
out of his fist. For running there hath

C. G.      bene

A Sunmaric of the

bene many light and nimble men, that would runne a thousande a hundred and threscore furlongs a day and more. Also there are some y haue their syghe very singuler. We reade of a man called Strabo of the country of Sicilia, that is toward the East, to recken & counte the shippes that parted from Carthage for to enter into the South sea. Cicero did recite that he did see the Iliades of Homer in verse written, being included in a putte shell, so small were the figures. Marmecides made a Cart, or Waggon so little, that a sye did couer it. And he made a ship that a Bee might couer with both hit wings. For a truth there haue bene people that haue heard battayls & fighting fistic Leagues of, for they haue counted the tyme & hours of the assaults. The memorie hath bene very singuler to some. Cyrus Kyng of Persie, had the memorie to know and call every one of his army by their names. Methridates the king did talke one day to his people, in .xxij. langua- ges

Secretes and vvonders &c.

ges without stutting or stammering. Others lese their memory by fatales, or otherwise haue forgotten their vnderstanding. Mestalla the orator, did forget by grievous sicknesse his sciences yea his owne name (in such sorte) that he knewe not frō whence he was. Marvellous was the memorie of Julius Cesar, the which named to soure scribes or wryters at one tyme, and in the meane tyme, he read, wryt, and hearde, and if he had no other affaires, he wolde name to scauen. He fought. 52. battayles. And Marcellus. 40. Cesar in his battayles is reputed to haue slaine of his enimies 1192. thousande men. Pompeus did spoile and take from the pirates, and sea robbers, against whom he was sent by the Romaines. 876. ships. Moreover Cesar had this constancie, that the letters that Scipio did send him for to betray Pompeus, he cast into the fire, without reading them. Cato was accused to the Senatours. 42. tymes, and alwayes absolved. Sisinus dictator of Rome sustay-

C.iiij. ncd

A Sumarie of the  
ned syre score battayles : he had syre &  
fortie woundes before, and not one be-  
hind. Sergius was a worthy warrior,  
he deliuered Cremona from the siege,  
kept Placentia, toke in Fraunce twelue  
Castles and townes. He had his rynge  
hande cut off, and he made one of yron,  
with the which he fought foure battay-  
les. Pleynfull thinges are founde wor-  
thie of memorie, thowte all partes, a-  
mong the which, it commeth to my re-  
membrance, of a woman taken in Rome,  
for to dye for offence, and being put  
into straight Prison there to be fami-  
shed, hir daughter had lycence of the  
Iayler to goe see hir every day, but shē  
was searched for feare least shē should  
bring hir mother swde. In the ende it  
was found, that every day shē did give  
hir mother sucke with hir breastes, and  
for to satisfie hir shē came dayly. The  
Senators having intelligence therof,  
did pardon the mother for the vertue  
that was in the daughter, and did ap-  
poynt them a lyuing during their ly-  
ues.

Secretes and wvonders &c.

ties. Maruellous are the operations of  
humaine creatures, amōg others onely  
of paintings, that doo resemble the ly-  
uing so nere, that there resteth nothing  
but to speach. The king Attall<sup>9</sup> booghe  
a table or picture of a Painter, whiche  
cost a hundreth Markes. Cesar bought  
two for eyght hundreth Markes. Mans  
age hath bene reputed greate among  
the auncients, whiche do name Princes  
and kings to haue lyued eyght hundreth  
yeares, and a thousand yeares, but it is  
by the varietie of yeres, for some make  
the Sommer a yeare, and the winter  
another yeare, and others make thre  
monthes a yeare, as the Arcadians,  
& you muste not stay nor iudge things  
by the constellation of the firmament.  
For in one preset houre many are born  
as well seruaunts as maysters, kings  
and magistrates, whose fortunes are  
al dyuers & contrarie. Many examples  
we haue of sickenesses. Publius Cor-  
nelius Rufus in dreming to haue lost  
his sight, became blinde & lost his sight.

C.111. Seme

A Summarie of the

Some there are that liue but til middle age, and others that dye in their yonghe, and naturs doth giue a man nothing better than shorē life. To liue long the senses & vnderstanding becomme bluns, the whole mebers fæle dolor, the sight, the hearing, and the going sayle, the teeth also, & the instruments of meats: therfore age is but payne, and there is a tyme prefirred to live. We reade no better example than of Zenophilus the Musitian, that lyued a hundreth & five yeares without sicknesse. The signes of death, are to laughe in the furor & gries of the malady or sicknesse, to be breste in folding or doubling the clothes of hys bed with his handes, to voyde from ones in sleeping behinde, a fearesfull looke, with other things, and therfore seeing that by experiance we see innumerable signes of death, therfore there is no certaintie. Sickenesses are dyuers both to olde and yong. Sirius died by the multitude of Serpentes proce- ding from his body. Some haue had

all

Secretes and vonders &c:

an Ague all their lyfe time. Mecenas was scuē yeres in the end of his dayes without sleepe. Antipater lyued long without sickenesse, sauing that euery yeaer on that day that he was borne, he had the Ague. We reade of one that lyued 157. yeaers, that slept in his age 57. yeaers, and weakened as though he had slept but one houre. Others that haue returned a fote from their graue, when they were borne to be buried. Pompeus caused a mans heade to be smitten off, which when it was layde againe to the body, did speake an houre, both to the maister of the house, and to manye others of the house. Death bringeth repentance. Some die for ioy: men in the hearing of ioyfull newes, of victories, and women to see their children. The fa-ther of Julius Cesar dyed in putting on his hose, & felte before no harine. Some in drinking, some in wryting, and o-thers in dyuers maners as we daylye see by experiance. Aunciently the use was among the Romaines to bury the dead,

A Summarie of the  
deade, but for the often battayles of the  
Romaines, that had all the woorde in  
thair subjection, they vse to burne the  
deade. Among men Liber Pater found  
firſt the meanes to ſell and buy, also  
Diademics for kings, & for triumphes.  
The Lady Ceres ſounde the meanes  
to ſolue corne, and to grinde it, and  
therefore ſhee was called a Goddess.  
For before they vſed Acornes. The  
Assirians ſounde firſt the meane to  
write letters, but the inuention hath  
bene ſince the beginning of the wo:ld.  
Two brethren in Athens found firſt  
the meanes to make houſes and bricks.  
Gellius Doxius inuented lathing and  
loming of walles, ſo: before they had  
Caves and holes in the ground, and  
they tooke erāple of þ Swallowes which  
do make their neaſtes. Cynira ſonne to  
Agriope, found out metall, of copper,  
brasse, and of leade, he made firſt many  
Hammers therewith. Danaus was the  
firſt in Grecia that made welles, & di-  
ged for water. Thrason made the firſt  
walles

Secretes and vvonders &c:

walles and towers. The Lidians found  
the meanes to drefſe woolles. Arachne-  
us found the meanes to make Linnen,  
and Cannas. The Egyprians the arte of  
medicine. Lydius to mingle and tem-  
per mettals together. Erichtonus found  
Gluc. Cadmeus golde in the mountaine  
of Pangy. The Cyclopians were the  
firſt workers in ſmall yron worke. Co-  
rebus the Athenian made earthē pots.  
Theodore the Samyan made the firſt  
keyes. Palamides the measures and  
waigthes. Phrigies the Charrets and  
Wagons. Penius the firſt trader for  
Marchandise. The Athenians to plant  
and ſette trēs and vineyardes. Staphi-  
lus to mingle water to wyne. Aristeus  
to make Oyle & hony. Briges of Athens  
did firſt yoke Oren to Cart & Plough.  
The Lacedemonians ſounde harniffe,  
and habiliments for warre, Launces,  
Speares, Swords, Bucklers, &c. Ca-  
res the Bowe and Arrowes. The Phe-  
nitians the Crosse bowes. Belerophons  
firſt mounted vpon horſes. Palamides

A Summarie of the  
In the warrs betwene the Grekes & the  
Troyans, found the order of Shadars,  
Signes, penons, streamers, to glue war-  
ning and to kepe watch. Iason did first  
sayle on the sea in long shippes, or  
Galleys. Before that tyme there were  
made little ones of wood, & hydes: and  
since that tyme some haue added to the  
masts, sayles, Cabels, rakkelings, and  
many other things, that we see by expe-  
rience to be necessary. The first Dyals  
were made at Rome with water, accord-  
ing to the course of the Sunne, and  
since they are reduced to houses & chur-  
ches, as it is sene at this present, which  
was very agreeable to the Romaines.

Finally, among al the knowledge  
that man hath (Plinie) thin-  
keth this to be the chesest  
poynte, for man to  
know hym self, of  
what estate so  
ever he be.

¶

The

Secretes and wonders &c.

The eight boke treateth  
of beastes that are on the earth.

**N**o the earth there is no  
beast greater than y Elephant,  
they haue knowledge to vnder-  
stande their Countrey speach,  
they haue obedience and vnderstande  
their duetis and charges, they never  
pasle the sea tyll that their maister or  
gouernor doth promise to bring them  
home againe, they knæle downe for to  
be loden, and carry the Ladys litters  
in feare, prudence & equitie: their teeth  
are of yuox, with their other bones  
there are made godly workes, they are  
full of clemencie, and if they chounce to  
find a man, strayed out of his way, they  
knowe it, and will leade him throughe  
the Forrest into his waye: but if they  
find a company of men lacking to chasse  
them, then naturally they knowe their  
enimies, as other beastes doe. The E-  
lephants never commit adulterie, and  
they

### A Summarie of the

they hyde them to couer their females, they carry two yeres their yong ones, and the females never haue but one yong in their lyues, they liue two hundred and thre hundred yeares, they loue the shalow and cleare waters, for bycause of their greatnesse they can not swim, they eate stones and earth, they feare colde, they will cast to the ground with their strokes or sozeheads, tries for to eate the fruite. Among the beastes they hate Mice, and Rats, and they will not sade where as they haue runne and tasted. They increase in the borders of Affrica, and the greatest in India, where as there are Dragons so puissant that they fight with the Elephantes. They are tamed by famine, & whe they are tamed, they carry Castels on their backes in steade of Saddles, wherein their may stande sixe or eight men, and towarde the Cast they make in them, the most part of their battails, although that they being wounded or hurt do retyre. There were Elephants at

### Secretes and vvonders &c.

at Rome, but they were slaine with shot, for the Romaines would not nourish them, nor glorie them to Princes. The Ethiopians make them there venison, and they kill them with shooting and casting dartes, which they cast on them standing in trees, where the Elephantes use to passe, or else they take them in holes or caues in the earth couered abone, they never lye downe, but sleepe leaning against great træs, and they that knowe these repaire, will sawe the træe so farre, that when they come to reste them against the træe, it breaketh, and they fall downe, then they kill them, (soz being once downe, they can never rise agayne.) The bloud of Elephantes is very colde, and therefore the Dragons and Serpents in that countrey do assemble vnder their carcs and on their bodies, & sucke from them so much bloud, that they therewith dye. Dragons there are in Ethiopia, of ten fadome long, and in India, there haue bene found Serpents of a hundred foote long

A Summarie of the

long, and some will sye in the ayre to  
catch birdes in flying. In Africa there  
are a great number of wilde hōsles, &  
in Asia great Alles like unto hōsles,  
but for their long eares. So wryteth  
Aristotle the wylde, which was appoin-  
ted by Alexander the great, to describe  
the diuersitie & nature of beastes. The  
Lyon is full of noblesse and clemencie,  
the Lionesse for the first tyme bringeth  
forth fyve, the nexte yeare after fourre,  
then thre, and when she bringeth but  
one, then she ceaseth. The yong ones  
are two monthes without mouing, &  
sixe monthes before they can goe, they  
do soner assaile men than women, and  
neuer yong chylđren, vñlesse it be for  
great famine. In their age they loue &  
followe men, when that they can no  
more secke their pray, and they liue till  
their teeth fall out. By their clemencie  
they demande nothing of those that  
prostrate them selues before them, and  
their v̄ce is mitigate by prayers, as we  
hauē sene by the exerience of women  
that

Secretes and wvonders &c.

that name them selues straūgers, and  
þwe vagabonds, but they are fierce to  
those that striue against them, their  
rattle doeth demonstrare their amicie  
and furore, as doth the eares of horses.  
When they are chased they neuer hide  
them, they knowe and pursue among  
others those that hurte them. The fe-  
male if that hir yong ones are taken,  
closeth hir eyes against those that  
chase them, to the ende that she feare  
not their weapons. Hanus was þ first  
that daūted or tamed their scarcencesse,  
and they are taken in holes that are  
made of purpose in the grounde. In  
Syria they are all blacke. The Pan-  
thers are also full of clemencie. We  
reade that if the female mette a man  
strayed or lost in the woodes, that fle-  
eth for feare of hir, she will compasse  
him mouing hir tale, shewing vnto  
him a signe of amicie and loue, and af-  
ter that he is assured, shē will leade  
him into a caue or hole, where as are

D.J. fallen

### A Summarie of the

fallen hir yong ones by misfortune, which the man pulleth out, and then shee tumbleth and playeth before hym to gine hym thanks. The Tygres are very lyght and nimble, therfore those that steale their yong ones, as soone as the small finde them lost, she smelleth their way and runneth after them, & when shee is spyd of those that haue hir yong ones, they lette one of them fall, the which she taketh vp, and carryeth it to hit repayre, & in the meane tyme, they escape with the rest, and bring them to their shippes. Camels they are dryuen to pasture toward the East as we doe sheepe. Wilde Dogs haue handes & feete almost lyke men. In the north parte there are maruelous swift beastes, which haue the upper lippe so long, that when they will feede they go backward. The Woulfe before he be seene, will easly draw fro a man his breath, they couple not with the females, but ryg. dayes in the ycare.

### Secretes and vonders &c.

peare. There are wilde wolues, whiche in eating of their pray, if they turne once about, forget their pray, and goe againe to slake another. Among the Serpents the Bassalickē doth infecte and kill people with his looke. There are innumerable kindes of others, whereof some haue double heade at both endes, soz to cast venime. For the byting of an Aspis, there is no remedy but to cutte that that he hath touched. The Cocodills are engendred in Nylle, a Ryuer of Egyp, whiche haue soure feete, the skinne very harde, and they haue no moving but the upper lippe, and they make as many egges as Wese, and they haue sharpe clawes for their defence, in the day they remaine on the earth, and the night in the waters, whē they open their throte in sleepir g, there are little birdes cal led Trochilos that will picke & cleane their teeth, in the which they take great delight. The Stork doth shew the ma-

D.y. ncr

### A Summarie of the

ner how to take glisters, for by hir nature shē filleth hir necke with water, and behind with hir beck, mē keth infusion into hir belly for to clese hir. And manye other beastes naturallē knowe the hearbes that for them are most proper. The Swallow knoweth howe to finde an hearbe called Chelidonia, which scrueth for hir yōg ones, when their eyes are endomaged. Of little beastes we finde Cittis destroyed and people driven away. In Spaine with Contes. In Theisaly wō Moles. In Fraunce with Frogs. In Affricke with Locustes. In the Ile of Ciclados with Rattes. In Italy with Serpents. In Ethiopia with Scorpions. Hyæna is sayo to be a beast of double nature, Male and Female, they will hearken at the Cottes of the Sheepeheards, and learne the proper name that a man is called by, and calling him, when the man is come forth, they will strayght way kill him, and they will call dogs.

They

### Secretes and vvonders &c.

They are founde in Affrica, which is the cause of so many wylde Asses, that they engender, the Males do correcte the yong ones by bying, they wyl cutte the trees along the Ryuers, as wyth a knife, they haue tayles like to fishes. Daere that are oppresed with Dogges, if they can finde no water for their refuge, then they retyre to man: the females beare eight weekes, and often tymes two, and for to bring them forth, they sēke secrete places, not nere the hye wayes accustomed by men. The Vnde teacheth hir yong ones to runne, to scare, and to leape, the Males that haue left y Females, haue their inustell blacke, when they knowe them selues heauye, they sēke secret places, they will stande still to heare the cry of the Dogs, they runnes with the windē, to take away the smel of y crase, they retopce to heare whistling, and to heare a noyse of Singing, Moreover the Vnde is simple, and all

D.ij. things

### A Summarie of the

things are to him maruellous, if that he see a man with a bowe, or a crossebowe, he lookeþ moze on them, than on the man, the Males haue hornes, and in the spring time they cast their hornes, that day that they læse theþ hornes, they hyde them selues as all astunyed and sorowfull, as they that haue lost their armours. It is sayde that the right horne can not be found, for that they hyde them in the ground. At the burning of the hornes, the serpents flye away: their hornes growe till they be threë score yeares olde, and the sayde tyme passed, there commeth vp others like, and then they never fal after that: there is no knowelodge of their age, but their age is knownen by their teeth, they being without hornes syde in the night, and when their hornes beginne to come, they wylle butt and runne against the trees, they liue a hundred yeares, they never haue the feuer or Ague, and therfore some dames

### Secretes and vvonders &c:

dames alwayes delight to break these fast with Menson, by þu hich meanes they haue lyued a hundreþ yeres without haing the Ague. Camelion lyueth not but by the ayre, and changeth his colour according to the thing he toucheth, sauing whyte and redde, they ingēder in Affrica, and in India. The Beares doe toyne with the Females, in the beginning of Winter, not as other soure footed beastes doe, soþ the Male & the Female lye downe embracing, and after that they doe retyn in sundry caues, and the Female doþ bring soþ hir yong ones within thirtie dayes, and mooste commonlye bringeth flue, whiche haue the skinne white, deformed, without haire, and eyes, and there appeareth but their clawes, in licking of them they are sanguined. There is nothing so little seene of man, as to see the Beare bring forth hir yong, shē hydeth hir soure monþes, and the Male sortie dayes, they

W.Iij. couche

A Summarie of the  
couch or lye vpon soft leaues, and the  
firste fourtene dayes they sleepe so  
soundlye, that you shall scarce waken  
them with strokis, then they fatten  
much, and their fatte or grease is co-  
uenable to many medicines, also to  
kepe haire from heading. They be-  
ing wakened, for the most part stand  
vp, & liue with the licking of their soze  
feete, they warme their yong agaynst  
their brestes, they haue litte bloude  
about the heart, and lesse in the bodye,  
they haue litte eyes, and as feble or  
weake heades as the Lyon hath strōg,  
therfore they defend their heades with  
their soze feete, when they fall and  
leape from the Rocks, or when they  
are bayted with dogges. The Dogs  
among all other beastes that unto vs  
are common, are most faythfull. We  
haue true histories of men that haue  
bene defended from theuers by their  
Dogges, others haue fought to re-  
venge their maysters death, and con-  
strayned

Secretes and vvonders &c:

Strayned the murtherer to confess the  
deede. Two hundred Dogs did rescue  
by force the king Garaimantus, being  
taken by the handes of his enimies.  
Many people haue assembled dogges  
together for the warre. We reade of  
Dogges that haue castle them selues  
into the fire, when in times past their  
Maisters body haue bene burnyd. We  
reade also of a Dog of Nicomedes the  
king of Bythinia, to haue almost torne  
the Quene in pieces, for that she play-  
ed familiarly with the king, the Dog  
thinking it had bene for harme. A Se-  
nator of Rome, was defended by his  
Dogge on a night, retournynge to hys  
house, from the haunders of thole, that  
would haue put him to death. At Rome  
a prisoners Dogge woulde never de-  
parte from the Prison doore, and whe  
his mayster was deade, he would eate  
nothing, and when breade was giuen  
hym he brought it to his maysters  
month. The same Dog was seene o-  
penly

A Summarie of the  
penly to holde vp his maisters bodye  
being caste into the Ryuer of Tyber.  
They kno wtheir mayster, and vnder-  
stande his boyce, aboue all other beas-  
tes they do best know a mans boyce,  
and their names, they doe rememb're  
the wyses and tourneyes be they ne-  
ver so farre off, and there is none of so  
long a memorie(except man.) In their  
chase they haue great diligence, speci-  
ally houndes. In India they tie pround  
Wytches to treés, and the Tygres doe  
conuer them, by the whiche meanes,  
commeth fierce and cruell Dogges.  
The king of Albania did give to A-  
lexander the great, a Dogge of mar-  
uellous highnesse, which would take  
Lyons and Elephants. The Females  
haue whelpes thre tymes a yere light-  
lie, and they carry them two mothes,  
they are borne blinde, they can not see  
till seuen dapes after they be whelped:  
If shē bring but one whelpe, it saeth  
not till y nynth day, the better whelpe

is

Secretes and vvonders &c.

is that that the Wytche bringeth oute  
first, or that that saeth last. Horses are  
faithfull, and ful of great knowledge,  
so they kno wtheir maysters, & they  
that attende on them. Many are sin-  
guler in their doyngs, the Males live  
till fifty yeares, and the females lessse,  
at ffe yeres the males grow no more,  
and the females but ffe yeares. A-  
mong the beastes they haue least fer-  
tilite. The mosse eigrest and fiercest  
Horses, put their nose mussell depest  
in the water to drincke, and haue al-  
most as many diseases as men. Asses  
there hath bene bought for fourre hun-  
dred Crownes. In Acaia they are  
much requested to haue Mules. They  
feare colde, the Males are very slowe  
in their wo:ke, they doe beare as di-  
Mares, & in thirtie monches the yong  
ones are ready to helpe them selues.  
After they are horsed they must be co-  
strayned to runne, or else they would  
reiect the seede by making water. The  
females

### A Summarie of the

Females beare all their lyfe, whiche is  
thirty yeares, they be afraid to wette  
their feete, and they neuer drinke but  
in small and shalowe waters, wher  
they are accustomed to drinke drye  
footed, the Females doe hyde them  
selues when they bring forth, in dark  
places, that they be not seene of men,  
they will not passe the bridges when  
the Sunne shineth in the water, it is  
maruell that they runne not mad for  
thirst, for he that daylye chaungeþ  
their water or Kyuer accustomed to  
drinke at, must constraine them per  
force to drinke. The little Mule is in  
gendred of the Asse and of the Mare.  
The Mules that commeth of a Horse  
and of a shæ Asse, are beastes full of  
strength and labour. The Asse that co  
uerereth the Mare bringeth forth afore  
hir tyme, if shæ before haue recayned  
the horse, but not else, the seuenth day  
the females shold be filled, after their  
foale is boorne, the Males fatigued of  
labour

### Secretes and vvonders &c.

labour, doth soner replenishe the Fe  
males. Some of them are not lyke to  
their Syres, and the Mule of hir na  
ture is barren, sauing that in Capa  
docia they beare, by force of drinking  
wine, often tymes the Mules cesse  
from casting or dryking. The Athe  
nians knowing so a truth a Rule to  
have done service fourscore yeares,  
did ordaine, that in the fildes none  
should disturbe him, neyler in the  
corne nor otherwyse. The Oxen liue  
twenty yeares, and the Kine commo  
lye fiftene yeares, at fift yeares they  
haue taken their strength: it is sayde  
that to washe them with warme wa  
ter they will fatten, the strength of  
the Bull is at thre yeres: so to make  
them drawe, it is good to yoke them  
with a drawing Oxe, for he will teach  
the other. In tymes past among the  
Romaines, it was esteemed as greate  
offence to kill an ore, or to stcale one,  
(bycause of thier ploughes,) as it was

A Summarie of the  
so kill a man. The Bull requyning  
cōbat, sheweth magnanimitie of cou-  
rage & gentilitie, he turneth the heade,  
listeth vp the eares, remayneth on his  
sorescete, and maketh the dust to slie  
with his hinder fete. At Rome hath  
bene sene an Ore speake. The Ore of  
Egipt hath a kyngell called Apis un-  
der his tongne, and a whire spotte on  
the right syde, whiche groweth as the  
hornes of the Pone. The nature of  
Shepe is that they liue not aboue nyne  
or ten yeares, the Males couple with  
the Females in the middest of May,  
till the middest of August, the females  
beare a hundred and fyftey dayes.

The Ram if the right genetoxic be  
bound, maketh all Females, and if the  
left be bound in the saison, maketh all  
Males. If ye loke vnder the Tuppe or  
Rammes tongue, he doth ingender  
Lambes of the colour that the baynes  
are, if they be of dyuers colours, he in-  
gendreth Lambes of dyuers sortes.

Also

### Secretes and vonders &c.

Also the mutation of waters, doth  
barefie the colour of Lambes, also the  
windes. It is esteemed not god to cut  
or gueld Lambes before ffe mōthes,  
and cōmonly the Females bring forth  
not aboue fourre Lambes. Coates con-  
ceyue commonly two kiddles, & some-  
tyme fourre, they beare ffe monthes  
as do Shepe, they become barren with  
satnesse, and they ingender not before  
the fourth yeaire, they conceive in No-  
vember, for to be deliuered in March,  
whcn the trēs beginne to budde: the  
Coate feareth cold, every one of these  
beasts haue not hornes, but the milke  
of those that haue no hornes, is fatter  
than those that haue, and those that  
haue hornes, their age is knownen by  
the knots in their hornes, they assyze  
through the eares, & not by their nose,  
and they are never without Feuers  
or Agues, bycause of the heate of their  
bodies, which maketh them much sub-  
iect to lechery, they see aswell by night  
as

## A Summarie of the

as by daye , they haue all beardes on  
their chinne, if one of them be taken  
or drayuen, al the rest will marvel ther-  
at, if they croppe or bite a yong træ, it  
dyeth, and if they liske an Dlue træ,  
it will drye awaie. Among the swyne  
the Howe doth farrow two tymes a  
yeare, and somtyme they haue twentie  
Pigges, but they cannot nouryshe so  
many: the tenth day the Pigges haue  
teeth : in once knowing þe Boare they  
are filled , but they double it for fears  
not to haue retayned. Some thinke  
that if they leise an eye that they will  
sone die, otherwise they live til fiftene  
or twenty yeres, the most fattest haue  
least milke , they willinglye wallow  
in the durt and myre, and couch most  
on the leſt ſide, they facie in ſix dayes,  
they know their Maſters houſe, and  
defende one an other , ſo: if that one  
cry, all the rest will runne thither. A-  
mong the wilde boares, the Male hath  
great payne to acquaint him with the

## Female

## Secretes and vvonders &c.

Female, and shē hath great dolor to make hir yong ones : they are borne with teeth, and are blacke. In Arabia they can not live neither wild, nor yet tame. Apes doe approach muche to the sense of man, and their kynde is, to haue no tayles, these kunde of beastes, are muche affectioned to their yong ones, they kepe them or holde them alwayes betwene their armes or legs, before their breastes, whereby manye times they kill them : they haue beard on their chinne, and some in Echiopia haue tayles, that can live no where else. Of Hares, there are dyuers kindes in the hye Mountaynes, there are white ones, & in winter they live with snowe. It is sayde that a Hare is as olde as there are pourgings or boydings in hir belly, they haue both kindes, and ingender one with another, and the Hare alone is meate unto men, beastes, and foulcs, and therfore he is cuer in feare, & goeth more

C. J. byp

A Summarie of the  
by nyght than by day. Conyes are of  
another kinde, the Males haue great  
desire to eate the yong ones when they  
are born, but the female hydeth them,  
and they make great multiplication.  
Many soortes of beastes there are on  
the earth, that doe mingle one kynde  
with an other. Among the Beastes,  
Origes haue the haire long alwayes,  
tending towardes the heade, and of o-  
ther beastes the haire tendeth towardes  
the tayle. Wice are ingendred on the  
earth. We rcaade that when Haniball  
had besieged a towne, a Mousse was  
solde for two hundredth crownes, the  
seller dyed for famine, and the buyer  
did escape the hunger. The olde Wice  
are nourished of the yong oncs, by  
great clemency. In Affrica there is  
nether Deere, wylde Boars, Goats,  
nor Beares. In other places nether  
Wolues, nor Fores. In some places  
there are no Hares, in other places  
no Conyes. And in other places there

is

Secretes and vvonders &c.  
is great diuersitie of beastes, that are  
not in other places. The Scorpions or  
Serpentes do sooner hurte strangers,  
than the Countrey inhabitantes.

### The ninth booke trea- teth of water beastes, and of fishes.

**I**n the sea there are ma-  
ny greate beastes, aswell as  
on earth for the moisture ther-  
of, and bycause it is more lar-  
ger and bygger. Also there is manye  
monsters & diuersitie in many fishes,  
for they couple in many kindes, and  
there is the similitude of all kinde of  
beastes on the earth, and rather more.  
Whales are the moste greatest and  
grossest beastes in the Sea, there are  
of two hundredth yeards long. In ma-  
ny places ther are rib bones of Wha-  
les of twentye yeardes. Alexander  
the great was afraide to mete them,  
least his Navy shoulde haue perished.

C.1). In

A Summarie of the

In the Sea there are Celes thre hundreth foote long. In the night there commeth many fishes out of the Sea, that will eate the corne in the fildes, and after returne againe. There is in the Sea Peermaydes that haue bene sene, and some that haue the shape of men, and their boyce like vnto mens boice, hauing the body of mans shape, and the lower parts scaled like fishes, with a caple. And there are Whales, Hoiles, Alles, Hogges and other sea beastes, as on the earth. If the fishes asprie and respire as other beastes, there are dyuers opinions. Plinic doth beleue that the most part sleepe and respire, except those that haue no liuer, and in stede of bloud haue humor. The Dolphin is the most swiftest fish in the Sea, and most hardest to be taken: every one followeth his like, they haue yong in ten monthes in Sommer, and nourishe them as doe the Whales, the olde ones carry the yong ones,

and

Secretes and vvonders &c:

and there is alwayes a greate Dolphyn, that followeth the little one, they haue the tonge mouing lyke a Hog. Aboue the nature of other fishes, they loue yong children, and the sounde of Instruments, they liue thre hundreth yeares, and they haue their greatnessse at ten yeares, they reioyce when onç calleth them Symon, & they loue humaine boyce. Manye cramples are boch sene and reade of little children, that they haue carped by Sea on their backes & brought backe againe without doing them any harme. Shell fishes are so great in some places, that with their shels they couer their hou-ses. The beastes of the Sea haue dyuers clothings, some are couered with leather, and with haire, as y Sea calfe, some onely with leather as the Dolphins, others with great thicke and harde shelles, others softer shelles, as Oysters, Cockles, and Muscles, that haue no heades, others with Sharpe

G.ii.      prickles,

A Summarie of the  
prickles, as the Ecchinus called the sea  
Porcupen, others with scales, as Car-  
pes and many other fishe, others with  
rough skinnes with the whiche they  
haue fine wood and Ivory, some with  
soft skinis, and others that haue none.  
The Sea calfe whiche is clothed with  
skinne and haire, they ioyne male and  
Female together as dogges, and they  
neuer haue but two at a burthcn, they  
nourishe their yong ones with theyz  
pappes or lettes, and are dcliucrcd on  
the land, and within twelue dayes af-  
ter they bring them to the Sea. The  
Sea calfe, is more grieved and more  
constrayned to sleepe than any other  
beast, and therfore their skinne pulle  
on a mannes heade doth pronoke him  
to sleepe. Greate is the diuersitie of  
beastes, in some there is neyther bone  
nor thorne, and of many kindes ther  
is no male. Among the fisches the fe-  
males are greater than the males,  
there are some that haue their scales  
tending

Secretes and vonders &c:  
tending towards their heades, cleane  
contrary to þ nature of others. Some  
therre are that go alwayes to sleepe by-  
on the dry lande. The Whale makeþ  
hir yong ones alise without Egges.  
Celes lyue commonly eight yeare,  
they will lyue sire dayes without wa-  
ter, specially whē the wind is at west,  
and lese with other windes. In Win-  
ter they couet depe and cleare waters,  
and swimme in the bottom, they sēde  
in the night, & they of all other fishes,  
sēe not aboue water, when that they  
are deade. In the Laake of Verone  
they are taken by thousandes. Some  
kinde of fisches rendzeth their yong o-  
nes alise, others that flye by the Sea,  
as þ Sea swallow. Some make egges  
and couer o; sitte on them, as doe  
the soules in the ayre, so doth the Sea  
kite, a soule called Lucerna, of the pro-  
pertie of his name, sēketh the maine  
Seas, whose tongue shineth or glisse-  
reth, as may well be sēne in a faire

C. viij. and

A Summarie of the

and calme night. The Dragon of the Sea, as soone as she is taken & brought to land, shē maketh incontinently an entery or hole in the sande, that shē might be lost. Some fishes haue no bloude, and haue their heades in their bellies betwene their ſete, and wþt their ſete they caste meate into their mouthes. The Sea Locuſtſ hide them ſelues for the ſpace of five monethes, and ſwimme in the ſpring tyme, they battayle betwene them ſelues wþt their hornes. If they be put alue into hote water ſoꝝ to ſeath, they wyll be tender. The ſea Creuices liue in Cockes and ſtoney places, and there are very great ones. In Sommer and in the Spring they fatten, & in the fal ſone, and they augment and diuiniſh wþt the ſone, they are of a long lyfe, and they haue al eyghe ſete, The Femalcſ haue the firſt ſote folded or double, and the Males ſingle, and they crepe as much backward as forward. Cockles

haue

Secretes and vonders &c:

haue two little hornes wherewith they ſeele þ way, for they haue no eyes. The fishes ioynge Male & Female, ioyning their bellies, then the female runneth or ſwimmeth away, touching wþt hir muſſell the belly of the Male, and the Males eate the Females Egges, for if all the Egges ſhould profit, the Seas, Riuers, and Pondes, would be filled with fish, there woulde be ſuch an innumerable multitude. The Sea Mouſe maketh hir Egges on the land, and couereth them with earth, & thirtie dayes after doth uncover them, & bringeth hir yong ones into the Sea. Some fish liue thic ſcore yeare, as by the expeſience of marks put on them. Some fishes there are, that liue on the lande, when that in Sommer, the Riuers and Pondes are dryed vp, and ſome wil go ſeede in the corne, & on the lande, taryng for the water, and ſuch is the nature of ſome, to liue on the earth with wormes. There are certain fishes

A Summarie of the  
fishes with sharpe pryckles on their  
backes, that will cut the line of fithers  
Nettes. Other fishes that are called  
Sea starres, doe burne other fishes by  
their great heate. In the Sea there is  
warre among the fishes as among the  
soule in the ayre, for one feedeth not  
with another.

### The tenth boke treateth of the foules of the ayre.

**S**o Affrica & Ethiopia, there  
are birds that are called Sti-  
thiocaineli, as hie as a man on  
horse backe, which doe not so  
sake the earth, but runne faster than  
horses. The Phenix liueth in Arabia,  
I saye not that he is alone, but neuer  
man sawe hym eate, he lyueth for hun-  
dred yeres, and in his age maketh a  
Nest of the braunches of spice trees,  
wherein he dyeth, and of his bones co-  
meth a worme, the whiche afterwarde  
naturally

Secretes and wonders &c:  
naturally becommeth a Phenix. He  
is as great as an Eagle, the feathers  
aboute his necke are of the colour of  
golde, the tayle yellow, & the surplus  
like to Azure. Eagles there are of sev-  
erall kindest, some liue with their pray on  
the earth, other in the water, that fishe  
with one fote, they haue the knowle-  
ledge to take Whelkes, & other shelled  
fish vp into the ayre, and then let them  
fall, to breake their shelles, for to haue  
the fishe, they cause their yong ones to  
looke vp into the Sunne beames, and  
caste thosse out of the nest that wyll  
not beholde the Sunne, as bastards,  
they die in their age, because that their  
upper bill doth grow so long that they  
can not eate, they fight against Deere  
and against the Dragons, & in flying  
they cast dust that they take vp on the  
lande, in the eyes of Crowes & other  
beastes for to blind them. The Cuckoe  
resembleth to the colour of the woodc  
Dowc, thei are kylled of others of their  
kinde,

A Summarie of the  
kynde, they chaunge their voyce, and  
come in the spring tyme, and doe al-  
wayes bring vppe their yong ones in  
other birdes nestes, specially in the  
nestes of stock Doues, she never light-  
ly maketh abone one egge, & very sel-  
dom two, because she knoweth y she is  
hated of all other birdes. They thinke  
them selues very fayre, and dispayse  
others, and there is no fleshe swie-  
ter than theirs. The Kynge is alwayes  
a reuenging soule: it senneth by the  
remouing of their tayle, that they that  
haue learned to guide or gouerne the  
ships by the Helme, haue learned by  
hir. Crowes wil breake or crack nuts,  
with often letting them fall in flying.  
The Rauens singender by the mouth,  
as some suppose, as doe Doues: it is  
an euill tokē or signe when that they  
cry as though they were choaked. The  
night Dōles doe defend them selues  
from other foulles, with their bill and  
clawes, bycause they are hated they

ayc

Secretes and vonders &c.

Aye in the night, in winter they slepe  
two monthe, and they haue nine ma-  
ner of voyces. Among the flying be-  
astes, some haue fingers and mayles, &  
other flatte and brode feete, as Eale,  
Duckles, Swannes, and others living  
for the most parte in the waters. The  
proude Peacocke spreadeth abrode his  
feathers, specially against y sunne, to  
make thē shone, & then putteth them  
downe together: his tayle sheth as  
the leaues on trees, and commeth a-  
gaine with the spring, when he hath  
no tayle, he doth hyde him selfe as a-  
shamed, at three yeares his tayle be-  
ginneth to colour, & lyueth xxv.yeres,  
his feete are sowle, & his voice feare-  
full. The Cocke knoweth the starres,  
and when the day dawnceth he ryseth,  
and goeth to rest when the Sunne is  
sette, by his crowing he giveth war-  
ning of the hours in the night, and  
waketh those that goe to their labour,  
he is king of beastes that are in the  
house

A Summarie of the

house of his bignesse, and figheth with  
his spurres: if he haue the maysterete,  
he will sing or crowe, if he be vanquy-  
shed, he hydeth hym selfe: he is stoute  
in his go:ing, and maketh the Lyon a-  
frayed: he beholdeþ the Sunne more  
than any other birde: if he be kerued  
or gylzed, he wil not crow, being ker-  
ued he wil sene ware fasse. The Gooſe  
keþ the Romaines Capitoll, it hath  
bene recyld of a Gooſe, that hath fol-  
lowed his mayster from Svvia, to  
Roine: there feathers are plucke twice  
a yere, with Gooſe grease is made ma-  
ny god oyntments. Cranes they flye  
hyre, they do elect one whome they fol-  
lowe, there are among them Ser-  
antes, whiche make them kepe order  
in their assemblyes, in the night they  
slepþ the heade vnder their wing, and  
one legge vnder their feathers, and  
sustaine them selues with the other.  
Those that are appoynted to make  
watche, holde a ſtone in one of their  
clawes,

Secretes and vonders &c.

clawes, for to waken thone that ſlape,  
when he letteþ the ſtone fall into the  
water. The Storckes goe their wayes  
in the Sommer, and none knoweth  
whither, nor from whence they come,  
aswell as Cranes, the one commeth in  
in Sommer, and the other in winter,  
they assemble for to take their flight,  
but no man euer ſaw their congre-  
gations, for that is done in the night,  
without noyse. They assemble in A-  
ſia at a certayne day, and he that is laſt  
come, is killed and ſorne in pieces, and  
then they take their flight, þ Swannes  
eate Serpents, and therefore there is  
as great payne to kill them, as to kill  
a man, the yong ones do nouriſhe the  
old. The Quailes come by night, and  
in daunger of mariners when they a-  
proch the lande, because of their greaſe  
multitude. In tyme of rayne, or of a  
great wind, they never paffe the ſeas,  
in winter they caſte their feathers, ſo  
doth the Turle. Swallows liue with  
fleshe,

A Summarie of the

felshe, they are so swift, and turne so  
sodainly, that no other soules can get  
them soz to feede on, and they wil feede  
in flying. Swallowes tary but halfe a  
yeare, some chaunge their voyces,  
and their feathers mount euery yere.  
The Jay loueth to stcale Golde and  
Siluer. In some places there are no  
Partriges. In Rhodes there are no  
Eagles. At Rome in the house of Her-  
cules, there entreth neyther Dogge,  
nor fyses. And so it is, that in manye  
places there is great diuersite of bir-  
des. A long the Sea coastes in some  
places there are birdes that live with  
fishe, and euery one of them maketh  
seuen nestes, and in euery nest yong  
ones, but their nestes are so hard, that  
they can scarce be broken; and there  
is no way into the nestes but one lit-  
tle hole for the Dame to come in and  
out, and their nestes are of thornes,  
that are ranged one against another,  
with earth and feathers, and they are  
seldome

Secretes and vvonders &c.

seldom sene. There are Swallowes  
of dyuers kindes, there are some cal-  
led Marlions that make their nestes  
sire stote in the grounde. Birdes haue  
maruellous great industrie & knowle-  
ledge in making their nestes, with  
feathers, earth, and chaffe, haire, wool,  
mosse, and suche like. Also they carry  
water to temper it, and to fortifie it, by  
the which meanes their yong ones are  
sure and safe agaist the rayne, the  
dames do cleane and make cleane the  
nestes from ordure, when their little  
ones are yong, and when they become  
great, they force them to come soþ of  
their nestes soz to be cleane. And in In-  
dia, some soules seeke Hares skinnes  
to make their nestes. The Partridge  
so maketh hir nest, that the wilde bea-  
ses can not finde them, and where she  
layeth hir Egges shē hatcheth not hir  
yong, fearing that hir oft frequen-  
tation shoud be knownen. The Female  
soz the intemperancie of luste of the

F.I. Pale

A Summarie of the

Male, seeketh to deceyue him, bycause if she be vpon the nest, he will breake hir Egges. The Males do fight, for the Females. At the cry or singing of the Female, the Male runneth so blinded, that he will somtimes strike against the foulers heade, he is so much subiect to imbecilitie, more than any other birde. The Female when she heareth any approch hir young ones, she faineth to haue hir winges broken, that shē can not flye, and cryeth that she maye be hearde, for to retayne the people and Dogs, to the ende they finde not their nestes, and shē flyeth a farre of from hir little ones, and they liue, by common estimation, till sixtene yeares. The Doves are chaste and leaue not their dwelling or remaining place, if that they are not without makes, they doe suspect adulterie: by this meanes they quarrell with their throte, and fight with their bill, then they flatter with their fete. The male is as careful toward

Secretes and vvonders &c.

toward the yong ones, as the female: at the first they bring their yong of the salte of the earth, for to temper their appetite, and they conceyue by the bill. The Pigeons and Turtles drinke as do horses, without often pulling their bill out of the water when they drinke: they liue aboue eight yeares, but the wilde Doves liue thirtie yeares. The Sparrowe liveth not aboue a yeare, and the female liueth somewhat more, bycause of the frequētation y thet haue together. Birdes flye in dyuers kinds, some goe, some leape, some runne, and some caste there fete forwarde before they flye, as Cranes and Storkes, and shere are none but Drakes, that flye bolt forwarde at the first leape, others aduance them before they flye. Some haue no fete, and haue no rest but in their nest. Hennes haue vnderstanding, & when they haue layd an egge, they cackle and make a noyse. The Cardnelis doth those things, that shē

F. G. is

A Summarie of the  
is commaunded. The Popingay can  
speake humaine speach, they come fro  
the Indias, they hane their heade as  
harde as their bill, they liue most com  
monly with Acornes, and they speake  
best y haue five clawes on their feete,  
thei are caught secretly where as there  
is no other noyses but the teachers.  
Crowes haue bene sene speake, and  
call noble men by their names, speci  
ally þe at Rome, which by that mea  
nes was solemnly buried. It is easer  
to tame a Lyon, an Eliphant, or any  
other great beast or foule, than to tame  
a Mouse or a Swallow. Strabo was the  
first that did cage birdes, which before  
had liberty in the Sky: he taught the  
way to fatten Capons, with meale and  
milke. Among the birdes many haue  
four feete, and some lay many egges,  
some four, and some two. They toyne  
together in two maners, the Cranes,  
with their height. And Hennies and o  
ther Females the Cockes tread them  
downe.

Secretes and vonders &c:  
dofyne. Some egges, and the moste  
part are white, others coloured, and  
others redde, as the Egges of Fe  
santes: and all kinde of egges within  
are of two colours, white and redde.  
Egges of fishes are rounde, and they  
haue no white, the Egges of feathered  
sonles living on the water are round,  
& of others long: the yong ones conie  
out of the shell at the round ende. Ho  
race sayth that the longest egges haue  
the best savor, and that Henne is best  
and most tenderest, that layeth round  
egges. Some birdes singender at all  
tyme, as Hennes that lay every day  
an egge, some two at a tyme, & some  
so many that therewith they dye. In  
some places Doves singender certe  
times in a yeaire. In Egipt the Turtle  
twyce a yeaire, and other birdes but  
once a yeaire. As touching egges there  
is a red droppe in the muddest of the  
volke, the whiche maketh the birdes  
harde, and it is the first formed, and of

F.iiij the

A Summarie of the

the whyte is formed the body, & with-  
in the egge the heade is greater than  
the body, and liueth with the surplus  
of the yolke: the twentye day he hath  
lyfe and cryeth within the Egge, and  
then the feathers begin to come. The  
yong one in the egge lyeth after this  
sort, it hath the heade vnder the ryghe  
sore, and the right wing vpp the head;  
and they growe on their fete, contra-  
ry to the nature of other beastes. Ye  
ought not to give a Henne aboue xxv.  
egges to coue on, and those Chickens  
that are hatched about the beginning  
of the ycare, are the best. For to sette  
Hennes to broode, take egges of tenne  
dayes olde, for they are better, than  
older, or more fresher, and ye ought to  
put odde: when the Henne hath coued  
four dayes, in looking on them in the  
Sunne, ye shall knowe whether they  
be good or no, or in putting them in  
warne water, for the good egges will  
sinke to the bottome, and those that  
are

Secretes and vvonders &c:

are puttified and naught, will flotte  
and swimme. If the egges are never  
so little crayed that are sette, they wil  
never prone. It is best to set Hennes  
to coue in the newe Moone, for if they  
are sette in the wane of the Moone, or  
at the ful, they wil profite little. Whe-  
the weacher is hote, chickens will come  
within one and twenty dayes, and if  
it be cold, not til ffe & twenty dayes.  
If it thunder the egges that are coued  
will be lost, and also at the boyce of  
the Rype or Puttocke. The remedy a-  
gainst the thunder, is to put a naile in  
the Hennes nest, or else of the earth of  
a Carte whelle. It hath bene recited  
of a Cocke, whiche after the Hennes  
death hath atchieued couing, & by thys  
meanes to ceasse from crowing. The  
Ducke maruelleth at the first to see his  
Ducklins, but after most carefullys  
he calleth them together, and lamer-  
teth if shē see them drowned in the  
water, and some there are that can

F. lly. make

A Summarie of the  
make Chickens come in warme wa-  
ter, as well as if the Egge were co-  
ued. The pip commeth lyghtly vnto  
pullaine, betwene haruell & the bin-  
tage: for a remedy therfore, it is good  
to let them hunger, & to gloue them lit-  
tle meate, or to gloue them to eat Gar-  
like and butter. Dous they lay two  
egges, and if they lay thre they wyll  
hatche but twaine, they bring forth a  
Male and a Female, the Male first &  
two dayes after y Female. The Male  
is hatched in the day tyme, and the fe-  
male in the night, the yong Pigeons  
come forth of the shell twentye dayes  
after they are hatched, and the Fe-  
male layeth Egges within five dayes  
after y She hath knowne the Male. In  
somer ofte times they haue yng ones  
thrice in two monthes, so; if the wea-  
ther be hote, they conceyue in eightene  
dayes, and therfore in the nest is foud  
many tymes egges and yong ones.  
And Pigeons conceyue at five Mon-  
thes

Secretes and vvonders &c:  
thes. The Peacocke at the age of thre  
yeares bringeth forth yong ones, the  
first yeare one, and every yeare after  
she increaseth, the Male breaketh the  
egges to haue the Female at his plea-  
sure, & therfore shee hydeth hir egges,  
and for one Male, she hath ffe  
males: in thirtie dayes shee bringeth  
forth hir yong ones. Geese conceyue  
in the water, they make their Egges  
in the spring: it is necessarye to gine  
them nine or eleuen egges to coue, at  
xxv. or xxx. dayes they are hatched, co-  
monlye Swannes or suche lyke coue  
thirtie dayes, the Female crow alone  
coueth, and the Male feedeth hir in the  
nest. The Batte hath the members  
and wings as feathers, shee bringeth  
two yong ones, the whiche shee nour-  
ishest with the milke of hir breasts. Wil-  
pers do winde one aboute another in  
conceyuing, that they seeme to be but  
one serpent, and the Female concey-  
ueth by sucking y Males heade, whiche  
shee

A Summarie of the

þeþe putteþ into hirs. Some Serpentis make their egges on the ground, and then couereth them with earth, and the next yere after bringeth forth their yong ones. Men are more proper to lust and fornication in winter, than in Sommer, and women more in Sommer than in Winter. Beastes haue societie, and knowe when the female will haue the þale. Among the fourre footed beastes, their smelling bringeth the operacio of lecherie. The greater the beastes are, the fewer yong they bring forth, and the longer they beare them. All beastes are replenished with þale at one tyme though they bring neuer so manye, and the yong ones lye in the Females belly, the ioyntes or knees against the belly. But a yong Childe in the mothers wombe hath his face betweene his knees, and is like a Citie. Kattes and Wyce do ingender by licking one another, and it hath bene sene that one hath

Secretes and wonders &c:

hath made fire score, so it commeth to passe that by this meanes there are so many both in the fieldes, and in mens houses. The Salmander in touching þ fire doth quench it as if it were yse, and notwithstanding that þeþe casteth by the mouth, which is like milke, if it touch any part of a man, the haire of his skinne will fall away, they growe as the Eele in the water, and among them there is neyther male nor female, and they never conceyue nor make egges nor yet haue yong. Mans sense is perfect, but in seeing, the Eagle doth surmount him. The Vulture to smel, and the Mole to heare, what so ever is on earth. Fyshes doth both smel and see, and yet haue neither eare nor hole in the heade. Some fyshes get their pray with their teeth, others with their fete, and others with sucking & licking according to their nature. Some live by sucking of venime, as Serpentis, and Spyders, that haue repyn

A Summarie of the  
neyther bloud, nor heate, nor sweate,  
& to them nedeth no meates. Woules  
do often tymes liue with earth. Bea-  
stes do satte with drinking, and ther-  
fore salte for them is necessary. Those  
beastes that haue their teeth close, doe  
lape as Dogs in their drinking, and  
they that holde their teeth together do  
sowpe hume as doe Dren and Horses.  
The Beare in drinking seemeth to  
bite the water. In Affrica wild beastes  
drinke not in the Sommer for default  
of water, & there are certaine beastes  
that never drinke, and yet they haue  
alwayes thirst within the body. There  
is that haue a bladder full of lyquo:,  
in drinking thereof one shal endure  
long without thirst. Birdes haue both  
amitie and warre among them selues  
as well as beastes on the earth. One  
robbeth from the other their nestes,  
yong ones, egges, and meate. All  
beastes hauing heart will sleepe, both  
on the earth and in the water. A childe  
newe

Secretes and vvonders &c.  
newe borne to let him sleepe long, is  
to him nourishment, as he growes to  
age he sleepe lesse, and yong children  
dreame in their sleeping.

### The. xi. booke treateth of little beastes.

**N**ature hath made more  
maruelles, and hath giuen  
more sense and vnderstanding  
to little beastes, worthy of  
more greater memorie than the great.  
They haue no blonde, but in stede of  
blonde haue humidrie and moysture  
in the body, which maketh them gine  
both sounde and boyce, to aspire and  
respire, they haue neyther heart nor  
lyuer, but onelye certaine bowels,  
and haue eyes and other sentementes  
and feelings, their heade moueth not  
without the body, unlesse it be pulled  
off. Among the which, the godlyes or  
hony Bees haue sense, and labour so  
the

A Summarie of the  
the publicke profite, ther haue among  
them Princes, & conductours of their  
councill, and maister howe to behau  
them selues in their frequentations.  
In the Winter they are hidden, so  
that they can not resist the Snowes,  
Windes, and Frostes, they make ho  
ny and ware, when they goe to their  
wozke they never lese no tyme. First  
they wyppe or rubbe their Hypne wyt  
things that are byter, as the Gunne  
of treas, and other things so to take  
the taske fro other beastes of the sweet  
nesse of their hony: afterwarde they  
make their chambers or dwellings,  
then they make their yong ones with  
out corruption, and after that they  
make their hony and ware, of floures,  
& prouide fode for winter, otherwile  
bitter meate full of humor seperated  
fro hony. On nights in their voyage,  
when they are fro their wonted place  
to rest, they lye their belly vpwarde,  
to kepe their winges from the dewe.

The

Secretes and vvonders &c.  
The maner of their wozkes is to re  
maine some of them at y gate or doore  
of their Hypne there to kepe watch, as  
the custome is of a Castle: in the night  
they rest till the morning, except those  
that are appointed to watche, of the  
which one of them in the morning go  
eth aboute making a sounde or noyse,  
as it were a Trumpet, and then every  
one departeth and flyeth away, if the  
day be faire, otherwise they continue  
in their house, & they know the disposi  
tion of tymes, the yong ones goe or  
flye abrode into the fieldes, and the old  
ones remayne to make the wozke, or  
to deuide the rowmes within. Some  
bring the floures to the entrie of their  
place, others do discharge it, & carpeth  
it in, others bring water in their throte  
for to teper or gine moysture to their  
wozkes, and they deuide their offices.  
Some do garnish, some pollishe, some  
sucke, and others make ready fode of  
that which is brought in, for they lye  
together,

A Summarie of the  
together and doe not seperate, to the  
ende, that equally their foode be deni-  
ded: they make double alleyes or pa-  
thes, some to come in at, & some to goe  
forth by: the most honyn is in the high-  
est rowme. If there chanceth to rysle  
a great winde whylest they are in the  
fielde, then they lie close to the ground  
along the hedges, and they take a litle  
stone or earth to be more waightier,  
to the ende the winde beare them not  
away, and lode their floures in their  
soore fete, against their breastes. Those  
that are appoynted maystres or ouer-  
seers of their house, will chastice those  
that are negligent and slowe. They  
neuer file nor make filth in their huse  
they are so cleane. In the night their  
watch being set, they receypte into their  
lodging, and make a murmuring or  
noyse, still diminising till that one  
maketh the last sounde or Trumpet,  
slyng in the midst of them, and then  
they ceasse all til the morning. First  
they

Secretes and vvonders &c.  
they make their common houses, and  
then the house of their king or Capt-  
taine whome they doe elect and chuse.  
Among these good flyes, there are o-  
thers more greater without king,  
whiche serue at the workes, & to chasse  
or warne yong ones betwene their  
fete, and they are straighly corrected,  
and if they sayle, without any remissi-  
on. These make their king a sayre  
houise, pinacled lyke a Castle, separa-  
ted from other houses. The lodgings  
of the common sort, haue sixe rowmes  
or corners for the worke of their fete  
fete, and they make them in close,  
darkie, or raynye dayes, and at suche  
tymes they fill the bpper Celles with  
honyn, and in a sayre & clere day they  
goe to the fielde. The maner how the  
yong ones are boorne, there is greate  
difficulcie, for they never couer one a-  
nothere. There was a Romaine that  
made a huse of clere lanterne houres  
for to see their workes, and it seemeth

W.J. that

A Summarie of the

that they make little wormes, that become flies, and before that they haue feathers, there is nothing that y dame desircth more to eat, whē their heades are pulled of. Their king is chosen in every swarne or cōpany, & they chuse hym that is greatest: he is knownen soz he hath a spot in the foxe heade. If he go or flye to the fieldes, the others follow him as his gard, and he goeth not out of the Hyue vntille that al the rest do followe. If he haue a wing broken or perished, he goeth not oute of the Hyue, he onely taketh no paynes, but admonishesth them of their wōke. If by aduysle of cōuncel he cōmeth forth, cuery one putteth their payne to serue him, and wil carry him if he be weary. If he haue a sting, yet he vslēth it not. Whē they intend to depart & leaue the hyue, certaine dayes before, they murmure and make a noyse, and flye their way by tempests. Osten tymes they be at strife for their bondes & floures,

or

Secretes and vvonders &c.

or if one Hyue haue no foode, they wil spoile another, and their king doth defende them. If there want vittayles, they kill or drine away those flies that haue no sting. If their sting be once broken, they are tamed or faint heared, as a gelded body, and can profite no more, such haue places a part for to retyre them. They hate shēpe, for they can scarce get out of their wōll. Also they hate Crabbes or Creuices, and if there be any sodde nere to their place, the smell of them will make them dye. They haue many diseases, and if any of them dye, they bring him oute of their rowmes, & cast him out of their Hyue as making of funerals. If their King dye, they doe moze, for then they make such dolor and sorrow, that they do nothing. By this and by to muche taking off of their hony, they die ofteyn tymes. They haue sense and vnderstanding to heare, and doe reioyce, and at the sound of a Basan they wil asseble.

C.y. When

A Summarie of the

When their wozke is finished they sile abode, then retourne to their hyue or house. Their age is seven yeares, they never touch any Carion, as Crowes, Kites, and other fyses doe. Their honny commeth as it were a sweate from heauen, spicke from the Starres, or lyquor from the ayre, when in the spring tyme the sayd moistyre falleth on the leaues and the Dew, and the Bees receyue it, and carpe it into their hyue. The honny at the first is as cleare as water, it boyleth lyke newe wine, and purgeth, the twentie day it fatteneth, then it hardneth, and casteth a little skin like a scumme, there is wavyes how to get the honny, for want of foodie causeth the Bees to disperse and flye their wavyes, or die, and to great abundance maketh them unprofitable, for they labour no more than is necessary or nedeful, and therefore the twelueh parte is their porcion that they ought to leauue them. Of honny is made many

Secretes and vvonders &c:

ny medicinable thinges, seruing to eche one. Some leauue the tenth parte, and if it be not ful but almost empty, ye ought not to touche it. That honny that cleaueth together or thredeth, is not god, but when incontinently it breaketh in taking of it, it is a good signe. Also the god smelling honny that hath a colour lyke golde, and sweate in the easse, is a signe of godnesse. The wilde honny is not so god as the other. Spiders or Spinners haue within them sache fertilitie, that they spinne beginning in the mydse, & they make thredes very subtil. They make their yong ones lyke wormes. Scorpions towards the East are very venemous, & they make little wormes like egges, of whiche commeth their yong ones, but in Italy they do little harme. They byte or sting with their tayle. Locusts or Grasshoppers make egges, they goe on the ground with their clawes. The Parthians doe eate them. Also Ants

G.ig. make

A Summarie of the  
make egges, of the which growe their  
yong ones: and as the god fynes doe  
congregate their workes, so they hide  
their fode in the earth, for to live with  
in the winter. They haue knowledge  
howe to deuide the grcate graine A,  
corne, and they dry them that are wet  
in the Sominer, they worke by night  
in the full Mone, one commeth to a  
nother so; their burthens, & it seemeth  
that in them is mutual loue in the di  
ligence of their worke. Among other  
beastes they bury one another when  
they are deade. The Butterfyle com  
meth of a little worme in thre dayes,  
she groweth also of woode wherein is  
humiditie. There are beastes full of  
bloud that dye so sone as they are ful,  
so; behinde they haue no issue, they are  
ingendered vnder the Dren, & some  
tyme on Dogges. In Cypres there  
growe in the furnaces, of fynes, grcate  
fying fynes, called Piralis or Piransta,  
that dye when they are out of the fire.

An

Secretes and vvonders &c:  
And some there are called Hemorobi  
os, that dye that day that they take life.  
Deade fynes if they be hidden or buri  
ed in Ashes, will reviue. All beastes  
haue their hornes hollowe sauing at  
the very ende, except the Deere. Ashes  
in India haue one horne. Man alone  
hath his ears vnumouable. Hares  
sleepe with their eyes open, so do many  
men which the Greekes call Coryban  
tia. The eyes of yong Swallowes wil  
come again, if they be pulled out. The  
eyes of man principallys doth shewe  
loue, furo; folly, and wisedome. Great  
eyes signifie small wit or discretion.  
The heart lyueth first, and dyeth last.  
A man hath eight ribbes on a side, the  
Hog ten, the Serpent thirtie. Among  
foules the Batte hath teeth & no other.  
Man groweth til he be. xxi. yeres olde.  
Bloud preserueth the life of euery per  
son: that being gone no remedie but  
death. They that haue the thickest and  
fattest bloude, are the strongest. They  
G. fly. that

A Summarie of the  
that haue it most fine and cleare, are  
the wylsself. They that haue least are  
fearefull. The bloud of an asse is most  
fattest. The bloude of a Bull will sone  
ware harde. The bloude of Deere and  
Goates is not thicke nor hardneth nor.  
Man alone will chaunge his colour e-  
uen in a moment. The man that is  
hairy, is inclined to fleshly lust. If a  
mannes haire doth not growe nor his  
bearde, it is a signe that he is barren,  
so is the woman that hath no haire  
growing on hit bodye. The haire of a  
mannes bearde commeth not as the  
grasse in the fielde that is mowed, but  
it proceedeth from the roote. There is  
no male that hath any appearance of  
breastes but man: a womā hath two  
in hit stomacke, the Cowe hath four  
in hit belly, Goates and sheepe two,  
the Sowes ten, & some twelue. Every  
Pigge knoweth the dugge that they  
haue bene nourished with. Whales,  
and sea calues nourishe their yong  
ones

Secretes and vvonders &c:  
ones with milke of their breastes. A  
womans milke is vnproufitable before  
the seuen monthes. A Cowe hath no  
milke before she hath had a calfe. The  
Asse hath milke when she beginneth  
to beare. And to let the yong Asse take  
the Damcs milke before two dayes,  
is daungerous. Certaine Dames of  
Rome did bathe them selues in Asses  
milke, for it maketh their skin smoth  
and whyte. Milke of Goates is worse  
to make cheese than the milke of Kyne.  
The milke of beastes having aboue  
four breastes, is vnproufitable to make  
cheese, and that of two breastes is bet-  
ter. The cheefest and best cheeses are  
made in Italy. Zoroastres lived twentie  
yeres with cheese without farding age.  
Man hath two fete of one length and  
measure, and two armes with two  
handes. The thombe & the little finger  
are of one measure, the other two also  
of a measure, and that in the midst is  
longer. Every finger hath thre toynts,  
and

A Summarie of the

and they shute or bowe inward and not outward, the thombe hath but two that bowe in like maner. The Ape is the beast that moste approcheth the fashon of man, handes, nose, and eares to man, for with the forefeste he sedeth, and hath the bowels lyke to mannes. At thre yeares man hath taken halfe his growth of hight. He hath the knes and armes contrary in bowing, the one forwarde the other backward. Beastes that ingender their like, bow their knes backward, and those that make egges, forwarde. Nayles grow vnto eche one, yea vnto deade men as well as their beardes. Birdes that hane clawes & one at the heele, streach their fete toward their tayle in spyng. All beastes have fete in nûber equall. Flies hane sise and so hane Locustes or Grasshoppers that leape, bycause that their hinder fete are long. The genitores of Wolues, Fores, and Rammes are of bone. Boares have them spyng

Secretes and vonders &c:

spynning, and shæpe hane them hangyng. The tayle of fishes scrueh to conduct them, and so it doth to other beastes, and all haue tayles except man and the Ape. Those beastes haue voice that haue lungs and artiers. Others make but a sounde or noyse, and murmurre inward. A Childe never redeth boyce till he be wholly out of the mothers wombe. They that sonell speake latell goe. The boyces of men are dyuers, as well as their similitudes and likenesse, and we understand them before we see them. The boyce of men is more grauer than the boyce of women. Members that growe out of tyme are vnproufitable, as the serte finger. There was one that had two eyes behinde the heade, but he saw nothing. It is a vaine thing sayth Aristotle to iudge any person by signes. Often tymes commith iudgements of short life, that is to wete, few teeth, very long fingers, colour like to lead, and

A Summarie of the  
and other things. The contrary signes  
of long life is to crooke the shoulders,  
on one hande two strikcs along, to  
haue more thā. xxxij. tēeth, great eares.  
Great sore heades signifieth a stoute  
and manly courage, little sore heade,  
lightnesse, a round sore heade, wrath.  
If the browes be straight it signifieth  
imbecillite. If they bende towards the  
nose, haistinesse. If they bende towards  
the cheeke, signifieth a mocking per-  
son. If they bende wholy towarde the  
eyes, malice and envy. Long eyes sig-  
nifie malice. The greatnesse of yeares  
signifieth a foolishe babler. The breath  
of a Beare is naught, & worse a Liō.  
The Serpent flyeth the b̄cath of the  
Elephant, and the burning of Hartes  
hornes. The hony Bēs oile being cast  
on them, dye. The Scithians in their  
warres, temper their Hartes heades  
in humaine bloude, and in Vipers  
poyson, and if they strike any there-  
with, there is no remedye but death.

The

Secretes and vonders &c.  
The best foode for man is to eate but  
of one meate at one tyme or meale, the  
accumulating of sauours is pestife-  
rous, and Wine maketh a smelling  
or stinking breath, if it be not tempe-  
red. Whch greate difficultie shall a  
man digest that whiche is taken gre-  
dely, excessiuely, or hastyly. There is  
more payne in the Stomacke to digest  
in Sommer, than in Winter, and in  
age more than in youth. The boomy-  
lings that are made after excesse, ma-  
keth the body colde, are hurtfull to the  
eyes and teeth. A mans body groweth  
& wareth grosse, to vse swete things,  
satte meates, and good drynkes. A man  
maye easely liue seauen dayes with-  
out drynke. Butter allwageth  
hunger and thirst: neuerthelesse  
thinges excessiuely taken are  
hurtfull, and therfore  
it is god to deminishe  
that awy which  
hurteth.



The

The. xiij. booke treateth  
of swēeē smelling trēēs.

**R**eēs haue lyfe whiche  
they take of the eart. There  
are manye straunge trēēs in  
dyuers countreys, which vn-  
to some are unknouen. In some pla-  
ces they water fine trēēs at the soote  
with wyne, the whiche profiteth muche  
the rootes. The Parthians whiche haue  
trēēs bearing wōll, of the whiche is  
made fine cotton cloth, as it is sayde,  
haue a trēē bearing Apples, but þ fruit  
is not to be eat, but they haue a mer-  
uellous smell, so haue the barkes, the  
whiche being in your Chest among  
your apparell, casteth a swēeē saour  
or smell: and this trēē hath alwayes  
fruit, some growing some dying, and  
some ready to gather, and the graftes  
of this trēē will take in no other coun-  
try. In India there is both wood and  
trēēs

Secretes and vvonders &c.

trēēs that will not burne in the fire.  
There hath also bene seene a Figge  
trēē of a great height, the braunches of  
the same trēē to spread sixty paces, and  
it hath leaues so brode, that the sunne  
beamis can not by any meanes enter  
betwene, and therfore the fruit of this  
trēē can not dye, but the shadow of the  
same is very delectable. There is also  
in the Indias, Apple trēēs which haue  
the leaues threē cubites long, and two  
brode, bearing suche great fruit, that  
fourre men can scarce eate one Apple.  
The trēēs name is Pala, the Apples  
name Aripa. Pepper groweth on lit-  
tle trēēs as doth Jenuper. In þ Indias  
it is sometymes mingled with Jenu-  
per berries of that Countrey, whiche  
haue some strength, but no suche tast:  
it groweth almoste white, but soz to  
last it is dryed in the smoke, whiche  
causeth it to be blacke, and with the  
shrubbes of the same trēē dryed in the  
Sunne, is made long Pepper. There  
are

A Summarie of the  
are other treſe whiche in the morning  
after the dewe, rendereth a certayne  
kinde of hony. In Arabia there are  
treſe whiche never cast their leaues.  
Others that haue their floures, that  
beginneth in the morning at þ sunne  
rysing to open, and at hye noone they  
are opened, and after noone they begin  
to close, and so remayne all night till  
the morning, and the Paysauntes of  
that countrey say that the treſe sleþeth.  
There is the treſe of Nardus, the which  
casteth a maruellous swete smell or  
odour. And in Arabia of treſe growe  
Frankencense, and Myrr. Franken-  
cense groweth in a Forrest of Arabia,  
in a fruitfull grounde, full of Foun-  
taines pertayning to divers persons.  
It is a hanging matter amog them to  
ſteale any thing. The men doe purifie  
them ſelues, and abſtaine from wome  
for a certayne ſpace, to take or gather  
the Frankencense, otherwylle they can  
not profit. On this ſide the ſea it is  
mingled

Secretes and vonders &c.  
mingled with a kinde of Kosen whi-  
ch is like, but the diſference is know-  
en by the colour, by the breaking, and  
by the firſt, ſo; Frankencence will  
ſoncer burne, and is ſoncer broken with  
your teeth. Also there is in thofe woods  
of Arabia, treſe bearing Myrr, and  
the Mastick. The Sabians burne no  
other wood, wherfore they are weary  
of their ſmell. In the Sea of Arabia  
groweth the Margets and other pre-  
cious ſtones. Cynamon is the bark  
of a little treſe, which groweth in great  
quantite in base Ethiopia, in ful pla-  
ces among the buſhes, the beſt is that  
of the highest buſhanches, the worſt is  
that that is neareſt to the roote. When  
there is any deaue in the Sommer it  
is gathered by great diſſicultie. The  
treſe hath no ſkin when it is græne, &  
it is gathered from the Sunne riſing,  
to the Sunne ſetting. The ſhips re-  
maine ſix montheſ for their fraught.  
That that is caried into this countrey

V.j. of

A Summarie of the  
of Ethiopia to sell them, is glasses,  
vessels of Copper, and Brasse, wollen  
cloth, and linnen. The w<sup>e</sup>st bark or  
pelle, is that that is softe and white.  
Baulme groweth onelye in the pro-  
vince of Iuda, in two Gardins of the  
Kings, the one containing aboue ten  
Akers, the other lesse, and it commeth  
of littell trees not oure fote long grow-  
ing after the maner of a Cline, it re-  
sembleth and is neare to the taste of  
wine, red in colour and fatte, the fruit  
is cutte with a knife of glasse, stonye,  
or bone, for the braunce dyeth to be  
cut with iron, and it is cutte to take a-  
way the superfluities, then in f<sup>e</sup> season  
the bark is onelye cutte, and then com-  
meth out the streate by small drops.  
This experiance is true, that if any of  
it be spilt vpon any apparell, it wylle  
never staine. There is daunger in  
Wormes, for they will marre the tree.  
Alexander the great in a Sommers  
day filled a little vypall of one tree.

Ginger

Secretes and vonders &c.  
Ginger groweth in the earth, and is  
rootes.

### The. xiij. booke treateth of straunge trees.

**G**he sweete oyntmentes,  
perfumes, and smellings, are  
made of these trees. Some for  
the pleasure of others buye  
them deare, for they that carry them,  
haue not the smel and pleasure, but it  
is for y<sup>e</sup> smell of others, which is great  
vanitie. Palmes are in dryers kinds,  
and there are none fruitfull, but to-  
ward the East, for they make wines:  
and as in trees and leaues there are  
Male and Female, so there is also in  
these. The Male buddeth within the  
root, and the Female outward. They  
beare every y<sup>e</sup>are Apples, and when  
the tree is cutte the roote casteth again.  
The Cedar groweth in Siria, of which  
commeth the soueraigne root. That  
y<sup>e</sup> y. that

A Summarie of the

that flourisheþ beareþ no fruite, and  
that that fructisheþ beareþ no floure,  
and the wodē lasteth perpetually. The  
Figge trēs in Egipt are lyke to Mul-  
bery trēs, the fruite commeth four  
lymes a yare, against the wodē and  
not against the braunches. There are  
many vñknowen trēs, specially those  
that haue y good Cum. There are made  
Cordes or Ropes of this trē. At Rome  
haue bene found bookes of Philosophie  
in a Sepulchre betwene two stones  
couered with Cedar wodē that had laid  
there ffe hundred thritte ffe yeares  
without harme, for the Cedar never  
rotteþ, and there is no wodē so good to  
make workes. There are Cedar trēs  
so hys, that ye can not see the coppes,  
and so great that there was presented  
to Tiberius Cesar, a table that was  
fourte foote large, and fiftie foote long.  
Lotten or Celtis is a trē in Affrica,  
the fruite of which is so swēte that it  
healeþ al paynes in the belly, and one

of

Secretes and vvonders &c:

of that fruite being brused or press, co-  
meth wine that will not continue a-  
boue ten dayes. Pomgranates there  
are of diuers kinds, swēte, sowre, and  
wynche. The pell of the sower ones  
are good, and best to tanne skinnes,  
and the floures are good for Dyars.  
The thorn that is called Royal, grow-  
eth in one day, and keþeth wyne from  
being naught. Citisus is a singuler  
trē, the wodē is good to all beastes, as  
well shewe as others. If it be sodden  
in water, it rendreþ to floures that  
drinke it, plenty of milke, and maketh  
the childre more sure & more greater,  
and maketh Hennes to lay egges. Up-  
on the floure of this trē a slye will ne-  
uer sit. Many other straunge trēs there  
are in the Sea, y wil break like glasse,  
and others that are as hard as stones,  
and manye other trēs that are in the  
Ilandes of the Sea, whiche we haue  
not here, and whiche unto vs are also  
vñknowen.

V.1g. The

A Summarie of the

Th. xiiij. boke treateth  
of tr̄es and fruitful plants.

**S**ometimes past men were wonte to haue many pleasant tr̄es, of the which nowe there is no mention, for every one studeth covetousnesse. The Wyne groweth of wylde plante, and among all other plantes it is the principallest fruite, and there are manye kyndes, and curvy peare it must be cut, or else otherwyse it would compass a whole Towne. Wyne is the bloude of the earth, it being taken within a mans bodye is hote, and without it is colde, it is both comfortable and profitable to a man, if it be taken measurably, other wise it is very hurtfull. Alexander the great did vanquishe the whol world, and yet could not so wel kepe him selfe, but was overcome with the force of wyne. Wines is not permited

ted

Secretes and vonders &c:

led to the wyses of Rome. We reade that King Romulus did pardon and forgiue a Senatour of Rome called Ignatius Mecenius whiche had killed his wife with a Clubbe, for that shē was founde drinking Wyne out of a tunne. And therfore Cato did ordaine that women and maydens shoulde be kyssed of their parents and kinsfolke, to the ende they shulde knowe whether they did smel of wine or no. Marcus Varo wryteth of a Consull which never made banquet, nor had at his Table more at one time than at another, for feare of too much drinking. In tymes past at Rome the p̄yce was set on wine, to the ende that little should be dronke, but since Cesar made great banquettes, whiche gat occasion to make p̄ouision at Rome for all kyndes of Wynes. Wyne alone serueth to make medicines. There is wyne made of Peares, Apples, and of other tr̄es, whiche they vse towarde the East.

W. H.

Some

### A Summarie of the

Some make Wine of herbes, of wa-  
ter and honp sodden, which in Wales  
is called Metheglyn that wyll laste  
fve yeares, or wryth honp and Wine-  
ger, whiche is called Oximell. The  
smal wyns ought to touch the ground  
so to be the better kepe, but not the  
good. The flower of white Wyne is  
good, and that of red is naught. By  
drunkennesse menne reueale their se-  
crets, and make debates.

### The xv. booke treateth of trees bearing fruite.

**H**e Olive tree groweth  
not neare the Sea, nor in pla-  
ces to hote nor to colde: they  
must be cut lyke Elmes. The  
Olive oyle is of a better sauour when  
the Olives begin to rype, but there is  
not so much when they beginne to be  
blacke, but that is the tyme to take  
them, and of their rypenesse. There is  
more

### Secretes and vvonders &c:

more payne to make Oyle than wine.  
The Olive hath stone, oyle, and flesh,  
the grene are bytter, by drying they  
become lesse though that the heate is  
cause of oyle. The lyquo of the Olive  
is the Oyle, but it lasteth not as doth  
Wyne, for it is best the firste ycare.  
Some there are that tarry till the Ol-  
ives fall from trees, soz it hurteth the  
trees agayne the ycare following, to  
be cutte, broken, or smitten. Olives  
before they are rype will be kept wryth  
salt, after that they haue bene in hote  
water. If the Olive be not cleane, it  
is washed and dryed, thre or four  
dayes and seasoned wryth salt. There  
is Oyle made of manye thinges, of  
Puttes, of Acornes, of smal graynes,  
of sweete smelling trees, of Gumme  
that serueth for medicines, of Almonds,  
Chesnutes, and dyuers other things,  
according to the Countreys. Apples  
and Peares ought to be kept in a drye  
and cold place, and soz them the north  
winde

### A Summarie of the

winde is god, and no other wyndes,  
when the weather is faire, they shold  
be put on hay, seperated one from an-  
other for to take the ayre, and they  
ought to be gathered before the full  
Mone. Puttes make a sounde or  
rackettynge in falling, when they are  
ripe, and among other fruities they  
are parted in fourre within, with a lit-  
tle skinne betwene both. They will  
kepe grēne, being putte in earthe:  
Pottes, in the earth, and with them  
is made god Dyles. Chesnuttes, are  
a kinde of malte, and it is maruayle  
that nature hath so closed them in  
shelles. Bulberryes stayne a bodys  
fingers, and they are of threē colours,  
at the first they are whyte, after that  
become redde, and when they are ripe  
then they are blacke. Cheryes will  
kepe dried wþt the Sunne as Dyl-  
nes. There are many rellinges in  
fruities, as swēte, waterishe, sower,  
bitter, grane, salt, b̄ackisly, fette, and  
dryuers

### Secretes and vonders &c:

dyuers others, among the which there  
are that haue many tastes together.  
The Wyndes are swēte and sower,  
pricking. Wynde is swēte and fette,  
but there are threē principall Elmen-  
tes, wþtout sauour and wþtout  
smel, as water, fire, and the ayre. The  
Lawzell is dedicated to triumphes,  
and Emperours b̄are therof on their  
heades, principally bycause it kepereth  
the persones from thunder.

### The xvij. booke treateth of wylde trēs.

**T**he Acornes commeth  
of Oke trees of dyuers sortes,  
for some therē ars better than  
others, and in tyme of famine  
the god Acornes dyed may be grinded  
to make breade. Acornes be most swē-  
test when that they are newe, and ro-  
ted in the timbers. The Oke is bette  
for to builde withall eyther houses or  
hippes,

A Summarie of the

Chippes bycause it will longest laste.  
If an Oke tree be smitten with the  
thunder, it beareth fewe Acomes or  
none, and is so bitter, that no beast  
wil eate therof but hogges, and when  
they are very hungry. The Beach  
tree, beareth a kinde of maste the  
whiche reioyceth the hogges being  
fedde with them, their flesh is sone  
sodden, and verye profitable for the  
stomacke. Taxus is a tree lyke vnto  
a Pyne tree. In Arcadia it is so be-  
nemous that no beast dare sleepe un-  
der the shadow of it, nor eate therof.  
The Cuppes that are made of thys  
woodde to putte Wyne in, are bene-  
ficious. It is sayde that the vensse of  
this woodde ceaseth, when therin is  
nayled therin a nayle of brass. An  
Elle tree the leauess thereof is mor-  
eiferous to Mares, but it hurteth not  
the beastes that shadowe vnder it, to  
drinke the lyquor of it, is good against  
the byting of Serpents, for nuer ser-  
pent

Secretes and vvonders &c.

pent resteth vnder the shadow therof,  
and he that wyll compasse a Serpent  
about a fire with h leaues of this tree,  
the Serpent will rather take the fire  
than escape through those leaues. The  
Tilia of some called the Teybe, hath  
Male and Female, for the Female a-  
lone beareth floures and fructe. The  
lynce of the barke & leaues is swete,  
but no beast will eate of the fruite, be-  
twene the barke and the woodde there  
are many little chinnie pelles or skins  
with the whiche are made Ropes. The  
Mapple if it were so great and so high  
as the Cedar, shoulde be preferred by  
cause of his propernesse. Wyth this  
tree is made Tables being of a blac-  
kishe colour. The Bore tree spreadeth  
very large and thicke, and is very pro-  
per bycause of his shadow. There are  
certayne wylde trees, that never leese  
their leafe, as the Cedar, the Jeniper,  
the Holly tree, and others. The Jeni-  
per for his leafe hath a Sharpe pricke

A Summarie of the  
or thorne. There are certayne places  
in Egyp特 whereas some trees wyl not  
grow. Other trees there are that leave  
their leauers sooner than the rest, and  
the difference therof commeth, for  
that their fruite is sooner ripe than o-  
thers: but Almounde trees, the Elche,  
and others, haue their fruite wþt the  
first, and cast their leauers wþt the  
laste. The Mulberry tree bringeth  
hit fruite late, and falleth hit leauers  
wþt the first. The trees after the ma-  
ner of beastes doe conceyue in Janu-  
ary wþt the winde, some sooner than  
others, and after a straight wynde,  
beginneth the floures to appeare, and  
nourishe the fruite. Apples in some  
places beareth twice a yeare. The  
rootes are dyuers according to the dy-  
uersite of trees. Esculus as wþteth  
Virgill is a tree, that hath such profun-  
ditie or dypenesse in the earth, as it  
hath aboue the ground in heighth. The  
Ciper tree is slowe in growing with-

ent

Secretes and vonders &c.  
out fruit, hauing bitter leauers, bïckene  
smell, and naughte shadow. The trees  
haue mysture which is their bloude,  
wþt the whiche they live as well as  
beastes. They haue skin, fleshe, bloud,  
snewes, vaines, bones, & mary. There  
are trees of a maruellous heighth, and  
greatnesse. A tree lyke to a Pine cal-  
led Larix was six score fote long, and  
so thicke that fourre men coulde scant  
fadome it. In Germany they cut such  
great trees so to swimme on the Ry-  
vers, and such there are as will tolde  
thirtie men. Commonly wood wil floote  
aboue the water, but some there are  
so waighty that they wil sinke. Divers  
woods there are that wyl never rotte,  
as Cedar, Bor, Jeniper, and others.  
Ciper, Bor, and Cedar, of their ewne  
nature doe never cracke nor craye,  
nor are eaten of wormes. There were  
brought to Rome Cypers that were  
400. yeares olde, which seemed as if  
they were new. Wormes hurtte many  
woods.

A Summarie of the  
wods, but never Cipers, bycause of  
his bitternes, neither for bycause of  
his strength. Alexander the great his  
souldiers found in an Iland of the red  
sea, shippes that had bene made two hū-  
dred yeres before, of a certaine kinde  
of wood, not vsed on the water. The  
Olive trees last two yeares, and Vines  
sixe hundred yeares.

It shall suffice at this presence with  
the one halfe of Plinies booke, the other  
halfe is of husbandry, with the nature  
of Clynes, that unto vs is well knowē  
by experiance, as wel by the diversitie  
and situation of places, as of the pro-  
pertie of every hearbe seruynge for me-  
dicine, the which I leauē out for pro-  
liritie & obscuritie of the same. Also it  
serueth more for the science of medi-  
cines, than to vs. Making vpon this  
an ende, with prayse to God the father  
that hath vs in his cuision.

FINIS.